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# THE FREEMAN

A NATIONAL COLORED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER.

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## BEAUTIFUL NASHVILLE.

### THE COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES FOR HER COLORED POPULATION.

**Roger Williams University---Its Inception---Progress---Present Location and Future**

Among the first religious societies that came to the freedmen with the lamp of knowledge in one hand and the bible in the other, immediately after the proclamation of freedom, was the American Baptist Home Mission Society, which in 1864, sent Rev. D. W. Phillips, D. D, to this city to assist in the pioneer work of educating and imparting religious instruction to the ex-slaves.

He was given charge of the Central Baptist Church, and, in the meantime labored hopefully for the accomplishment of his pet object—preparing young men for the ministry. He taught a class for some time at his residence. but subsequently removed it to the First Colored Baptist Church building.

Having realized that this was an excellent field for operations, he returned north to collect fund for the support and advancement of his work, he was very successful and returned herewith renewed energy. In 1866 Rev. W. C. Rush became connected with him and went twice into Ohio on a collecting mission.

Shortly after a lot of land was purchased near Fort Gillen, which Fisk University now occupies, and a Government building one hundred and twenty by forty feet, situated on Cedar street, was bought and removed to the lot. The property cost between seven and eight thousand dollars, and the house was dedicated and occupied in the year 1867. In it much hard work was done amid difficult surroundings and circumstances, but the results were so encouraging that the good workers were stimulated to brave all things for the cause that needed assistance.

In the meantime the plan for future operations had been matured. Being persuaded that it was impossible for any one to successfully interpret the Bible and preach the Gospel without as much mental discipline and literary knowledge as would fully qualify him to preside over a common school, it was decided to embrace all such studies as preparatory to the principal object. The school was called "The Normal and Theological College."

Although, as we have said, the Institute was primarily intended for ministers and candidates for the ministry, yet it has been open to males and females of good moral characters.

The school continued in the wooden building for some time, although neither the location or the building were desirable.

Efforts were made to remedy these evils with the result that a new site was purchased on the Hillsboro Pike, about one mile from the city, consisting of thirty acres of land, with a mansion house and out buildings.

The grounds just beyond the renowned Vanderbilt University, are very beautiful, high, and command an excellent prospect. The drainage is perfect, and apples, pears, peach spreading forest trees and beautiful flowers grow and blossom all over the campus in rich luxuriance.

THE BUILDINGS.

The buildings consist of the Mansion House 48x80 feet, four stories in height, furnishing appartments for some of the teachers and dormitories for the young ladies. The Centennial Hall, which is 49x185 feet, in its basement accommodation is provided for the boarding department. The main story is devoted to public rooms, and the three stories above furnish domitories for about one hundred and forty young men. For this building the University is chiefly indebted to the deep interest and benefactions of the late Dr. Nathan Bishop and wife, of New York City.

The school was removed to this location the first Wednesday in October, 1876, and in 1883 incorporated, when its name was changed to that of Roger Williams University in honor of Roger Williams, who was the first man in the annals of the world to found a commonwealth whose fundamental law secured civil and religious liberty and equal rights before the law to all its citizens, and who was also the leader of the Baptist Church in this country

From the beginning all the primary English branches have been carefully taught, and as the students became advanced higher studies have been added, until to-day the primary school of a few years ago, takes its stand side by side with any of the educational institutions of the States. It has grown wonderfully in numbers and has given much influence here and elsewhere.

The Bible is the book of the school and is daily taught to every student. The faculty maintain that no Christian education is or can he complete without constant fimilarity with holy writ and a full knowledge of its teachings. The instructors labor assiduously to impart this knowledge, and the fact that "whoever would be really happy, must make the diligent and regular exercise of his superior powers and his chief attention adoring the perpections of his Maker, expressing good will to his fellow creatures and cultivating inward rectitude." The beneficial result of this training is so apparent that comment thereon is hardly needed, suffice to say that a number of our most pious teachers, parents and citizens are indebted to this University for this early training.

Another of its characteristics is a thorough acquisitison of the fundamential branches, that being essential to all after developments. The students are therefore efficiently drilled in the elements of knowledge, and when he or she approaches the advanced studies success is invariably assured, and such success as lasts when other such attainments topple from weaker foundations.

Nor has the University lost by this diligence, for in 1880, when the Centennial Exposition was held in this city, the Commissioners speaking of the work done and exhibited by the Universities both white and colored, declared that Roger Williams' surpassed all others, and the Daily American, of this city, in its expcsition notes, said the University was doing a work second to that of no institution in the country.

The school year 1888-9 closed with nearly three hundred students on the roll. The faculty like that of the Central Tennessee College and Fisk University is efficient and in every respect qualified to hold their responsible offices.

The future of the school is apparent. Founded upon the Holy Scriptures, maintained by a system of thoroughness second to none, and cared for by paintaking instructors, who can doubt that her lamp of knowledge will guide a few Americans all along the ages to come.

The following are

THE INSTRUCTORS:

Normal Department: D. R. Leland, A. M., Principal; Rev. D. W. Phillips D. D., Bible Class; Miss May S. Jones, Mathematics; Miss Rhoda A. Denman, Engish branches and penmanship; Miss Anna M. Jones, English branches.

Collegiate Department: A. Owen; D. D., Moral and intellictual science, and political economy; D. R. Leland, A. M., Greek and modern languages; C. C. Phillips, A. B., Mathematics and natural science; Mrs. Silene G. Rivers, A. B,, Instructor in Latin.

Theological Departmen: D. W. Phillips, D. D., Theology.

Industrial Department: J. L. Neville, Carpentry, painting and outdoor work; Miss Edna Burteh, Sewing and dress making; Mrs. Silene G. Rivers. Printing.

Department of Music: D. R. Leland, Vocal music; Miss Mabel S. Owen, Instrumental music.

Thus have we given a brief history of the introduction of education into the city of Rocks of the public schools, and full and accurate discriptions of our Colleges and Universities. We are convinced that those who have read these articles from week to week have been instructed and benefited. There are those who despite this knowledge of existing facts, maliciously maligin, the colored man and owner that he is incapable of attaining any position in which high education and culture are required.

No doubt man's sovreignity lies hidden in knowledge, and it is to be hoped, that having shown by facts and figures the rapidity with which knowledge is spreading among the people, those rumors, so dregnant with ill-concealed hatred, will be committed to their merited domain, the spacious realms of oblivion.

Were we to be conducted by some potent genius to an eminence from whose summit we could at once behold all the Colleges and Universities of the world, and there told to select the three that have done and are destined to do the most good for the colored race, and to devise means whereby they may be universally known and their fame perpetuated we would inscribe on yon cerulan dome in letters of gold, Central Tennessee College, Fisk and Roger Williams Universities.

REUBEN A. SEALY.

## THE HAYTIAN MISSION.

**Afterclaps.---A Negro for County Clerk ---Western Gleanings.**

Topeka, Kas.

The Shawne county Republican convention met here on the 9th and nominated a ticket for county officers.

Col. John M. Brown was the colored nominee of the convention for county clerk. He is a well known citizen and politician of this State.

Hon. John R. Hawkins, of Hill City, Kans., and clerk of the district court of Graham county, was in the city last week and spent a brief visit with your correspondent.

"ATTENTION, IMMALCULATES."

The Grand Lodge and grand convention of the United Order of Immalculates of the United States will convene in this city, Topeka, Kans., on the 4th Tuesday in July, 1889.

Delegates are expected from various parts of the United States. Good and reasonable accomodations are guaranteed to all delegates and Grand Lodge members who may desire to attend. Every effort is being put forth to make this the grandest affair in the history of that order. None should lose this opportunity to at least visit the "Sunflower State." Come one, come all.

C. C. JOHNSON, G. P. Sec.
J. R. LYTLE, G. M.

The Atchison Daily Champion, Leavenworth Times, State Journal and other leading Republican dailies of this State, insist that John L. Waller should have been appointed United States Minister to Hayti, instead of Mr. Douglass. Not that Mr. Douglass is not worthy, but that there are other men who have claims on the Republican party as well as he.

Mr. Waller, when asked what he thought of the appointment of Mr. Douglass, said:

"I supposed Mr. Douglass wanted some first class appointment, some place which would have been commensurate with his age and ability.

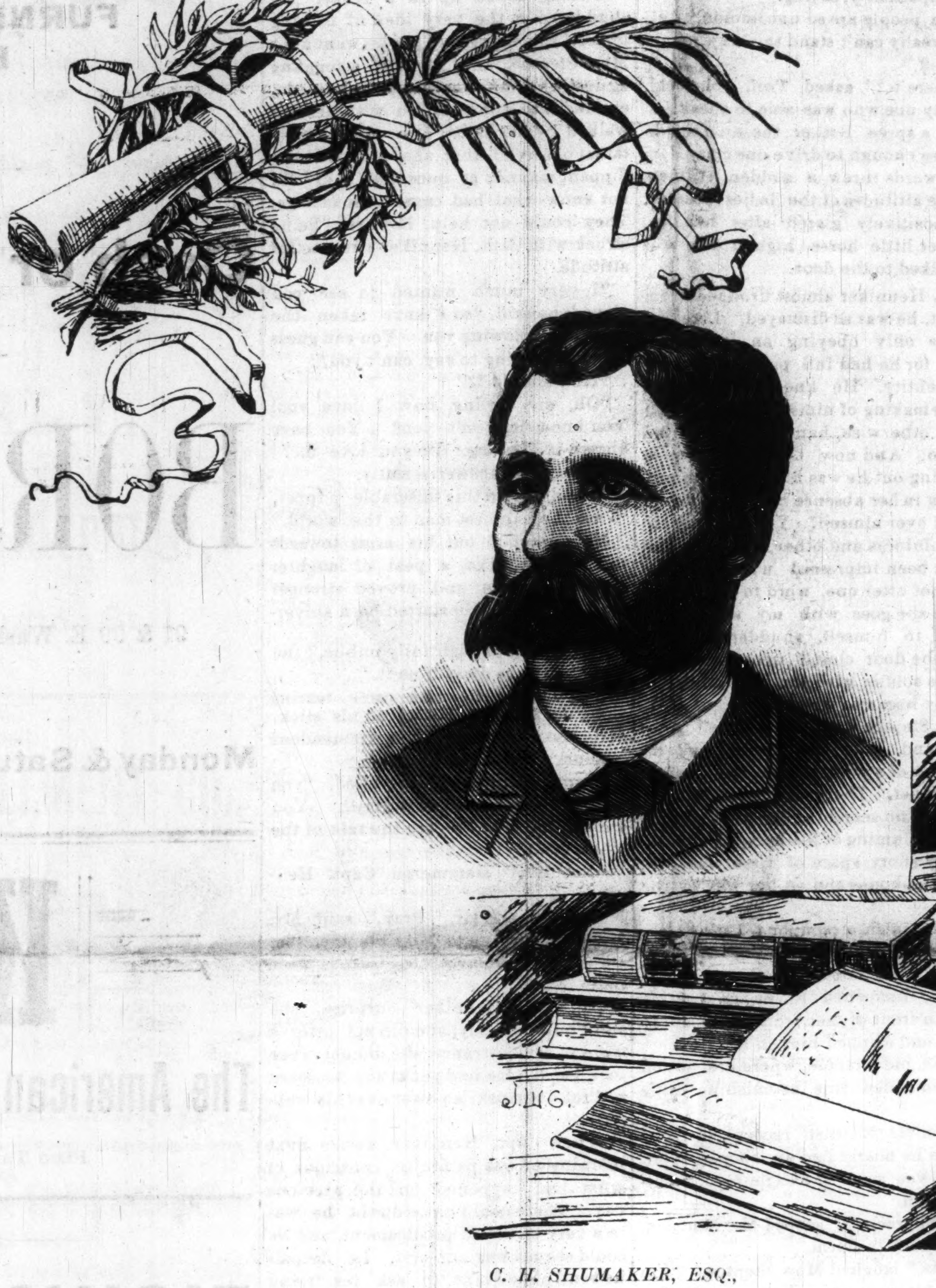
"I never dreamed that he was a candidate for the Haytian Mission, or else I would never thought of such a thing as making an application as against him.

"I had hoped to have seen Mr. Douglass honored with some good appointment at home, but certainly if he is satisfied I am. I made an honorable effort to secure the Haytian Mission and would rather have been beaten by Mr. Douglass or John M. Langton than anybody else. Mr. Douglass has my best wishes."

There is considerable dissatisfaction here among leading colored Republicans over the appointment. They feel that the administration has placed a very low estimate upon the race by appointing a man like Douglass to the insignificant position of Minister to Hayti.

Any person desiring The Freeman can get the same by addressing or calling at the agents office, 415 Kansas Ave. Topeka.

P. H. BRAY.



*C. H. SHUMAKER, ESQ., of Vidalia, Louisiana.*

## A SUCCESSFUL MERCHANT.

**C. H. Shumaker, Esq., of Vidalia, Louisiana.**

C. H. Shumaker the gentleman who graces this description, was born in Scott county, Va., in 1854. At a young age he was carried to Ohio, where he received his early training in the public schools and attended a higher institution of learning in the same State.

After a few years had elapsed, he went to Kentucky, where he began the business of pedagogism, which art he made a success in spite of the embarrassing ordeals through which persons engaged in such work must go.

Then Mr. Shumaker thought to change homes, turned himself and thoughts toward more genial climes, whose atmosphere was freighted with the mellifluent odor of the orange blossoms in the State of Louisiana, where he resides.

Mr. Shumaker is now living in the town of Vidalia, Concordia Parish, in which place he has been for several years.

Vidalia is a pretty little town, situated on the Mississippi River just opposite Natchez, Miss.

Mr. Shumaker taught school after coming to the "Pelican State," after which he tried farming. He is now in the mercantile business with a stock of between $500 and $1,000, and who sustaines a liberal patronage from the citizens and rustic customers regardless of color or calling.

Mr. Shumaker was married a few years ago, but during the "peace and quiet" of life the grim angel Death, with his hoary locks, saw fit to put asunder that loving pair by reaping with his keen sickle his companion who, in her life was amiable, industrious and quick.

Mr. Shumaker is also remarkable for his influence. He is known as a shrewd politician of local renown; during a recent municipal election held in that town he was successful in becoming an alderman, which position he holds with much satisfaction. He is known in connection with many other good qualities—to be a gentleman who is generous and helping, doing what he can for those of his race who chance to be in reach of his hospitality.

The writer, some 12 or 18 months ago was thrown a stranger into Vidalia, a representative of a firm of New Orleans where things looked gloomy on the writers advent, and, but for the tenacity of the latter and encouragement of the former.

The afore mentioned firm would probably not have been so successfully represented as it happened to be.

Mr. Shumaker is a gentleman of much popularity, and while he is not a sable-skinned Vanderbilt or the like, he bids fair to become the possessor of a handsome fortune. Enough so, however, to keep the wolf from the door, as he has already accumulated some money and has real estate and personal property valued at the amount of something less than $4,000.

Besides, he is a young man, and has so far blocked out his way that if he continues to do well will be able in his old age to collect himself and spend the remaining days of his life in quietness and leisure under his own "vine and fig tree."

C. HENRI WOODE.

Bishop Gilbert Haven, who so ably championed the cause of the Negro that his name is golden among his people—in one of his episcopal tours in the South, attended the commencement exercises of one of our colored schools. Among the graduates was a brilliant young colored man, whose oration would do honor to any of our Northern colleges. As he sat down amid loud applause, the Bishop exclaimed, "Scipio Africanus." The young orator responded, "No, no Bishop Scipio Americanus." The Bishop had to acknowledge himself beaten for once by a young colored man.

There were fifty-six new police appointed in Washington, D. C., July 1, and notwithstanding many colored men applied all were rejected. The colored people are about one-third the population of the district, pay taxes on $10,000,000 worth of real estate, and have such men as Bruce, Douglass and Lynch as leaders.

Topeka has three hotels run by colored persons.

THE FREEMAN.
A NATIONAL ILLUSTRATED
COLORED NEWSPAPER
EDWARD E. COOPER, PROPRIETOR.

## OH, TO BE A MAN!

London Society

Miss Hannah Steptoe was a prim little old maid, with a flat, round ruddy face and dark brown hair neatly fastened behind in a little knot. She invariably dressed in gray silk or satin, wore a gold brooch containing a lock of white hair, and was very particular about her caps—curious compounds of ribbon and muslin and lace, which varied from the severe turban in the morning to the last new fashion from Paris in the evening. These caps wrought a remarkable change in her appearance: she seemed to grow younger as the day advanced so that the question of her age was often debated by the gossiping inhabitants of Dullish, the small and dreary watering-place in which she had made her home.

She lived with a confidential old servant in a little cottage facing a triangular green. Roses were carefully trailed over the wooden porch; the path through the tiny garden was bordered with white pebbles; the flower beds were cut with mathematical precision, in short, the outside of the cottage clearly indicated the orderly habits that prevailed within. Nothing ever went wrong there. Doors opened and shut without creaking; hot mutton punctually at 1 o'clock on Sunday was followed by cold mutton punctually at 1 o'clock on Mondays; the muffins were done to a turn on Thursdays, when a few friends always came to afternoon tea; habit had worn for itself deep grooves, and everything ran smooth and undeviatingly along them.

When any Sunday-school teacher wanted a model of common-place propriety for the example of her pupils she was sure to select Miss Hannah Steptoe. No one would have dreamed of suspecting the slightest tinge of romance in this quiet little lady.

And yet, so inconsistent is human nature, she had set her affections upon a man much younger than herself, while her life was haunted by the dark desire to see the world as it really is, and not as it was presented to her and her set of highly respectable friends, all of whom stood upon the neat and narrow platform of conventionality and never ventured to look over the edge. She longed to do what they dared not. The placid smile that sometimes lighted up her face as she sat in the armchair before the fire and watched her cat sleeping on the hearthrug, was caused not by a pleasant retrospect, which affords enjoyment to so many old ladies, but by a fanciful picture of her friends' feelings as they believed her plunging into some wild extravagance.

Certain persons of undoubted piety, John Wesley among them, are said to have been beset by a horrible and almost irresistible temptation to do something outrageous. The temptation that beset Miss Steptoe was somewhat similar in degree, though different in kind. "Oh, to be a man!" was the thought that continually rose to her lips but never escaped them. It was more than feminine curiosity; it was almost a mania with her, cleverly as she concealed it. Perhaps, after all, the very stiffness of manner and habit, which was supposed to be her leading characteristics, was but an extreme precaution against her besetting temptation.

"Oh, to be a man!" The thought was no sooner driven from her mind than it was back again, often bursting upon her at the most uncongruous times, when she was making a pudding or knitting a stocking. But the day came when, with dazzled eyes, she saw a way to the attainment of a wish which she had always regarded as unattainable.

Late one autumn there arrived in Dullish a mesmerist, who called himself Prof. Sobrinski. In spite of his name he spoke English with very good accent. He was a tall, thin, sallow-faced man, with an enormous nose, and cold, snake-like eyes. Possessed of a fund of grim humor he regarded nature as a plaything, and was never so pleased as when trying the effect of a round block in a square hole. It was doubtless this propensity that had led him to adopt mesmerism as a means of livelihood.

A successful seance in the town hall brought Prof. Sobrinski into notice. At first his vocation as a public performer—a sort of play-actor in fact—was decidedly against him, but somebody started the story that he was a Polish count, whereupon he became quite a rage in Dullish. He was invited to dinners, teas and suppers, and at all of them was expected to give illustrations of his art gratuitously. This he did revenging himself by making fools of his host and hostess.

Among the Professor's warmest admirers was Miss Hannah Steptoe. In the crowd that used to gather round him she always occupied a prominent place; her prim little figure rigid, her daintily attired head held on one side as she hung upon his every word. She had conceived a most fantastic idea of the powers of mesmerism. By its aid, it seemed to her, the transmigration of souls was brought within the range of possibility, if not of accomplished facts. Glowing with excitement, she hatched a little plot based upon this conclusion. She invited to a cozy afternoon tea a few friends, including the Professor and Capt. Henniker, a tall, handsome, indolent man with a big mustache, which had captivated all the young ladies in Dullish—and Miss Hannah Steptoe. But it was not solely the mustache that had wrought the mischief in her case. The Captain, in spite of his drawling tones, and eyes which were seldom really open, were reputed to have seen more of the world than most people of double the age. This alone would be quite enough to explain the secret admiration of him.

The preparations for her entertainment were prodigious Never was there such a baking of cakes and toasting of muffins and washing of quaint little cups and saucers. The kettle was unusually tedious, and when the tea was made the solemn servant terrified her mistress with the suggestion that the water had never boiled after all. With awed faces they peered into the splendid silver teapot, which was reserved for state occasions, and when they beheld several leaves floating on the surface their expressions were most tragic.

"Martha, this is too dreadful," exclaimed Miss Steptoe, with uplifted hands.

"Yes, ma'am, it is," replied Martha. "I've never known the like to happen in our house before—no, never."

It was some time before Miss Steptoe recovered from the shock. Her domestic duties imposed such a strain upon her that she almost forgot the excitement of her plot. But when, attired in her best gray silk and daintiest cap, she sat down to await the coming of her guests, she was all a tremble.

Her manner, when receiving them, was marked by extreme nervousness, but no one, looking at that prim little lady, would have attributed the cause to anything more extraordinary than a catastrophe in the kitchen. When she had poured out the tea and Martha had handed round the cakes and muffins retired, she lost no time in coming to the point.

"Wouldn't it be very nice and interesting, you know, Prof. Sobrinski," she said to that distinguished foreigner, whose big nose, hovering over his cup, resembled the beak of a bird, "to carry mesmerism a little further than you do?"

A breathless silence fell upon all, for the Professor was about to speak. Every eye was eagerly bent upon him as he set down his cup. The only person who saw any humor in the situation was himself, and he was too clever to show it.

"In what way?" he asked.

"Well," replied Miss Steptoe, "your subjects can't resist the power of your will, can they?"

"No, Miss Steptoe."

"You can make them do precisely what you like. You can even separate soul from body."

"Just so," assented the professor.

"Then why not make somebody's spirit enter somebody else's body? A sort of temporary exchange, you know, and then each would have the thoughts and feelings of the other. Wouldn't such an experiment tend to more brotherly love? I mean, by enabling us to see things from different standpoints."

"No doubt," said the Professor, smiling, though the gliter in his eyes was anything but pleasant. "Upon whom, Miss Steptoe, do you wish me to experiment?"

As she glanced round the silent circle gathered before the fire, there was a very general shrinking. The ladies cowered behind their tea-cups, and several of the gentlemen standing in the background were mean enough to hide behind their neighbors.

"Well," said Miss Steptoe, with resignation, "if it will serve the interests of science, I don't mind offering myself."

By this time the ladies were thoroughly frightened, and several began to remonstrate. But Prof. Sobrinski took no notice of them.

"Who else?" he asked.

"Capt. Henniker, won't you?" timidly said Miss Steptoe, after a pause. "A soldier oughtn't to be afraid, you know. Won't you join me in the sacred cause of science?"

"With pleasure," he drawled, bowing from a chair opposite. "Only too happy to oblige a lady. But no larks, Professor! You must let me get back to myself, or it might be awkward for Miss Steptoe. I wouldn't inconvenience her for the world."

"My experiments never fail," said the Professor: "please let us begin at once."

He proceeded in the usual way, making each of his subjects gaze fixedly at a coin held in such a position as to throw a strain upon the eyes. The spectators watched the operation with some curiosity and no little trepidation, not a word being spoken by any of them. It was the Professor, and not his subjects, who riveted their attention. There was a strange fascination about his glittering eyes, and as the flickering firelight fell upon his tall figure and sallow, bird like face and hovering hands, he reminded many of a vulture.

Capt. Henniker, though at first a trifle restive, eventually fell under the magician's spell. Miss Steptoe succumbed at once. When Prof. Sobrinski examined their eyes he found that both his subjects were thoroughly under the mesmeric influence. Then he smiled grimly, just as he had smiled before.

"So far, so good," he said; "now for the next stage." He fluttered his fingers in front of Capt. Henniker. "Remember you are Miss Steptoe." He turned and repeated the gesture before her. "And you are Capt. Henniker."

With a singularly sly expression she looked up at him and said, "No larks Professor."

The gentlemen fairly shrieked with laughter, the speech was so unexpected. Their merriment was increased by the ridiculous appearance of Capt. Henniker. With his hands folded over his knees, he wore an air of mild reproval, just such an air as Miss Steptoe would ordinarily have worn under the same circumstances.

All this time she had been fidgeting in her chair. As nobody spoke, all waiting for what was coming next, she rose impatiently, saying:

"You people are so uncommonly dull that I really can't stand this any longer—I'm off."

"Where to?" asked Prof. Sobrinski, the only one who was able to speak.

"For a spree. Bother these old maids They are enough to drive one crazy."

Her words threw a sudden stillness into the attitudes of the ladies present. They positively glared after her, as, with her little horse high in the air she walked to the door.

Capt. Henniker almost dropped from his seat, he was so dismayed. Like her, he was only obeying an irresistible power, for he had full possession of his own identity. He knew what an ass he was making of himself, but he could not act otherwise, hard though he tried to do so. And now that Miss Steptoe was going out he was filled with horror, for how in her absence could he regain control over himself? Yet her womanly bashfulness and other characteristics having been impressed upon him, he could not utter one word to stop her. "There she goes with my spirit," he said to himself, shuddering. And when the door closed upon her, this careless soldier with the big mustache actually began to weep.

Miss Steptoe went up stairs to her room and, with the speed and inattention of a man, put on her mantle and bonnet. There was no lingering at the glass, no searching for stray ribbons no final pluming of feathers. In a wonderfully short space of time she was out of the house and on her way to the Parade.

Mr. Macnish, a pompous little man, who would have been startled to learn that he was a butt for every joker in Dullish, happened to be swaggering along in front of her. She stepped up to him and slapped him on the back.

"Well, old chappie, where are you off to?" demanded this astonishing little lady.

When Mr. Macnish recognized Miss Steptoe he nearly had an apoplectic fit.

"Oh, you wag!" she exclaimed, pointing at him.

"Good gracious!" gasped Mr. Macnish, falling back in alarm.

"Ta-ta," laughed Miss Steptoe. "I'm bound for the parade. You are not going away, I suppose?"

Mr. Macnish, with very shaky knees, stood staring after her. "The woman's mad," he said at last. There can be no doubt about it." Then he turned and made for her cottage as fast as his legs could carry him.

Here another surprise awaited him. Martha, who did not know that her mistress had gone out, told him that there were a number of visitors in the drawing room; should she show him in? "Yes," he replied in bewilderment, and entered, peering about like a traveler arrived at dead of night in a strange land. He found Prof. Sobrinski speaking to an entranced audience, but his arrival caused a general flutter. His extraordinary story created much amusement, and while the mystery was being explained to him there was a good deal of laughter.

"Poor thing," exclaimed Mr. Macnish, "she shouldn't have been allowed out; I call it an abominable practical joke."

"My good sir," said Prof. Sobrinski, "you speak too fast. It was Miss Steptoe herself who proposed the experiment. She has sacrificed herself in the cause of science."

"Science be hanged," cried Mr. Macnish, "I am going after her."

Capt. Henniker rose eagerly.

"Allow me," he said, "I ought to have kept near her. I feel dreadfully ill apart from her. If you will be good enough to excuse me, I will go after her." He looked doubtfully at Prof. Sobrinski.

"You may go," said the Professor.

Capt. Henniker bowed and left the room. He felt obliged to proceed slowly and sedately, eager as he was to regain the society of Miss Steptoe. Besides his anxiety to recover that part of himself with which he believed she had walked off, her spirit was working within him, and while he shrank from the contemplated act, he was irresistibly impelled to make a declaration of love. "What a dolt I am," he kept saying to himself as he went towards the Parade; "I don't care a straw about the old frump, and yet—I love you to distraction, my darling. There, was there ever such a horrible position! The words will come out, but they are not my words."

Grassy banks, thinly planted with shrubs, sloped down to the Parade, a converted park by the side of the sea. A few lamps twinkled along the edge of the beach; they had just been lighted when Capt. Henniker arrived. The breeze being chilly, he was surprised to see a good many people walking about, while a few occupied seats near the little circular erection where the band played in the evening. In the distance was a prim little figure sauntering along as if the whole place belonged to her. She stopped and spoke to nearly everybody she met, and as she passed on again they gazed after her in speechless amusement. Miss Hannah Steptoe they knew; but who was this eccentric person who assumed her guise and then startled them with the most extraordinary speeches and gestures? They gathered in groups and pointed after her. There was quite a commotion upon the Parade.

If there was one thing more than another that Capt. Henniker abhorred it was being mixed up in a scene. He shuddered at the very idea of making himself ridiculous, and yet he went after Miss Steptoe, and, though struggling against what he was compelled to do, entered into conversation with her and walked by her side. The curious spectators observed that she dropped her flippant manner at once, but they did not know what had caused the change. They could not help, however, being struck with Capt. Henniker's respectful attitude.

"I very much wanted to see you alone," he said, "so I have taken the liberty of following you. You can guess what I am going to say, can't you?"

"How should I?"

"Oh, my darling, how I love you! You know it, don't you? You have known it all along. Do you love me?"

"I do," she answered softly.

"Then," cried this miserable puppet, "I am the happiest man in the world."

He stretched out his arms towards her. As he did so, a peal of laughter reached his ears, and proved stronger than the spell. He started back shivering.

"This place is frightfully public," he said; "let us go away from it."

A pompous little man came tearing along the Parade. He waved his stick, and was evidently in a tremendous passion. It was Mr. Macnish.

"Capt. Henniker," he cried, "you ought to be ashamed of yourself. You are making Miss Steptoe the talk of the whole town."

"Not me," stammered Capt. Henniker.

"But you are, sir. Pray," said Mr. Macnish, turning to Miss Steptoe, "let me see you home. The air is keen here."

To Capt. Henniker' surprise, she went quite meekly; she did not utter a word of remonstrance; she did not even look back. He had yet much to learn of Prof. Sobrinski's power over his subjects.

When Capt. Henniker awoke next morning he was painfully conscious of what had happened on the previous day. There could be no doubt he was in a very awkward predicament, and he could see no way out of it. In despair he sent his servant to ask his friend and confident, Leonard Haughton, to come to breakfast. Haughton accepted the invitation, but was rather late in arriving.

"I say, old boy," he began, "you look precious seedy. Did Miss Steptoe's tea disagree with you?"

"I hate a fool," said Capt. Henniker testily. "Sit down and help yourself."

"Billious, eh?" said Haughton with a smile. "Well, perhaps its not to be wondered at. Thank goodness, my appetite will make amends for yours."

He helped himself largely, and for a time breakfast proceeded in silence; but presently Capt. Henniker threw down his knife and fork, and said:

"Look here, Leonard, I'm in a most frightful mess. It makes my hair stand on end when I think of it. How can I have been such a fool I can't conceive. I allowed that viper Sobrinski to mesmerize me, and then I became Miss Steptoe and she became me. Do you follow me?"

"Not exactly," answered Haughton, dryly, "but go on."

"Well, Miss Steptoe—that was me, you know—walked off to the Parade, and left me—that was Miss Steptoe—behind, and after a while I—or, rather, Miss Steptoe—followed her—that was me. It sounds funny, doesn't it?"

"Very."

"Then I, like an ass—though I couldn't help it—proposed to Miss Steptoe. But, you understand, it was really Miss Steptoe who proposed."

"In other words, Miss Steptoe proposed to herself."

"Nonsense, man. I'll put it more plainly for you. The spirit of Miss Steptoe in body proposed to my spirit in her body.

"Was the spirit whisky or gin? Upon my word Henniker, you are not sober yet. Who proposed to whom?"

"That is just what I can't make out. It seemed as if I was proposing to her, but it was she who proposed to me. How do I stand? That is what I want you to tell me."

"Give it up," answered Haughton. "Never was good at riddles."

"Do be sensible for a moment. Am I bound by the proposal?"

"I should say you were. When a fellow takes too much—shall we call it tea?—over night, he must expect to answer for it in the morning."

"Then," said Capt. Henniker desperately, "the proposal must be repeated by me. Say good-bye to your old friend, Leonard, I feel as if I should cut my throat."

That afternoon he called at Miss Steptoe's cottage, in order to ratify what had occurred between them. It was, he considered, the only honorable course open to him, and therefore he had resolved to take it, though the spell itself had ceased to operate. It seemed as if its hateful effects were to last a lifetime, compelling him to do what he detested, and leaving him no more control over his own destiny than is possessed by chaff driven by the wind.

Martha opened the door to him. With a face brimful of importance she said, before he had time to speak:

"Have you heard the news, Capt. Henniker?"

"News!" he gasped, fearing that he knew it only too well.

"Miss Steptoe is engaged to Mr. Macnish."

He scarcely knew how he made his escape; he was at once so astonished and so delighted. It was not until afterwards, when he was able to think more clearly, that a slight feeling of soreness entered his mind. It was rather humiliating to be rejected in favor of Mr. Macnish. He could not conceive how it happened. Any woman could have told him. But Capt. Henniker thought it prudent not to ask.

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### Let Women Try if they Want to.

"One of the most absurd arguments used against a girl who wishes to become a physician," said a blue-eyed, fair haired medical student in petticoats the othey day, "is that the disagreeable sights and experiences of the dissecting room, if they do not altogether overpower her fortitude, will coarsen her feelings and destroy her delicacy. Bah, I say, to such mawkish sentimentality. No one thinks it hardens a girl to nurse a sick person, and yet I tell you that in ministering to the sick and the dying and the dead, in the capacity of a nurse, I have seen sights and performed more distasteful and exhausting labor than I would have been called on to do if I had been the physician; and all the time I knew nothing of that keen interest in the scientific part of the work which I now have, which so absorbs my attention and thoughts that what is revolting to others is by me almost unnoticed."—New York Tribune.

### Appreciated the Occasion.

Washington Post.

The death is just announced of the Hon. William Ferguson Colcock, at Mc-

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### Appreciated the Occasion.

Washington Post.

The death is just announced of the Hon. William Ferguson Colcock, at McPhersonville, S. C., at the advanced age of eighty-five. At the time of South Carolina's secession, he was collector of the port of Charleston. With scrupulous exactness he turned into the Federal treasury every dollar collected up to that date. What was received afterward was held for the Treasury of South Carolina.

Sometime after the war Mr. Colcock was retained to defend a Mr. Hitchcock in a suit brought by one Cockburn.

"Your honor and gentlemen of the jury," said he, as he rose to open the defense, "it seems to me that this is considerable of a cock fight."

### Both Going to Dinner.

Business man—"I had two urgent engagements to make to-day, one with an Englishman and one with an American."

Friend—"Yes."

Business man—"The Englishman told me he would meet me at 8 o'clock this evening, after he had dined, the hour for which was 5 o'clock."

Friend—"And the American?"

Business man—"Oh, he said: 'I'll meet you in ten minutes—as soon as I've had dinner.'"—Chicago Globe.

## LIVELY TURNS OF THOUGHT.

The population of Denver, Col., is estimated at 125,000.

The American silver dollar first made its appearance in 1794.

School district libraries were first established in the state of New York in 1837.

Ship building was begun at Salem, Mass., about 1640. So began the ship-building industry in this country.

What an Ohio farmer plowed up and took to be the bones of an ancient ten foot in height turned out to be the skeletons of two five-foot men.

The man who invented the locomotive cow-catcher never got a cent for it, but it was his own fault. He got drunk and let a sober man catch on to his idea.

A number of reindeer have been imported from Norway and turned out on a forest in the north of Scotland, in the hope that they may become acclimatized.

Ten and three-quarters miles is the range that the French have obtained for the 42-ton gun, thirty-five feet long, with an 800-weight projectile and 425 pounds of powder.

The Union Pacific road offers $2,000 cash to any passenger on any train that will shoot a train robber, and several parties are making frequent trips in hopes to get a shot.

There are in New York 3,358 men, women and children who are professional beggars, liars, hypocrites and deceivers, and the average income of each one is $5 per week.

The first grindstone ever seen in Madagascar was left by an American vessel a year ago, and the queen rewards heroes by allowing them to turn it while she sharpens her ax.

There are five localities in this country where lakes of water are stored up for future disasters like that of Johnstown, and it is doubtful if there is any move to abolish the danger.

The greatest snuff-taking country in the world is France, though it shows a decline in the habit. In 1860 the consumption was 13,000,000 pounds, or seven ounces per head. Now it is five ounces.

That Cuban who wanted this government to buy Cuba for $40,000,000, turns out to be a one horse coffee dealer in Havanna, who spoke for himself only. They have him in jail to cure his cheek.

Cincinnati doctors declare that the Ohio river will be rendered dangerous its whole length from the calamity at Johnstown, and people are advised not to drink it when anything else can be procured.

"I want 2,000 girls to pick strawberries," was an advertisement in a Cincinnati paper which sent about 700 girls on a wild-goose chase to the country. Some one had done it for a job on an old farmer.

The Sepoys of India kicked up a great rebellion about hog's grease, but their tastes have changed in the last five years and they now eat American ham and bacon with as much gusto as an European.

The resolution for independence was offered in congress June 7, 1776, was taken up for consideration and adopted July 2, and the reasons therefore were set forth in that grand declaration July 4.

John Williams, a bachelor in Augusta, Me., was told that a certain widow had set her cap for him, and John was so afraid that he might be roped into marriage that he went to the barn and hung himself.

It would take you fifty years to reach the planet Venus, even if you should travel at the rate of sixty miles an hour, and when you got there you'd find nothing of the slightest interest. Therefore, don't go.

The sweetest thing King Solomon knew of was honey, but in these days that delicacy is positively sour compared to three or four different compounds. He didn't live long enough to know half what he might.

The greatest of the new English ironclads, the Nile, had to be taken out of dry dock, because of her structural inability to support her armor. The Nile rates as of 12,000 tons, and the weight of her protecting armor exclusive of glacis plates and steel decks, is 4200 tons.

The Joneses are at the head of the English clergy list with 410 representatives, while the Smiths follow with 318. After them come the Williamses with 245 and the Evanses with 164. The Smiths make such an unexpected showing, because of there being almost none in Wales.

A statue of King George was voted by the people of New York in 1770 in recognition of the repeal of the Stamp Act. It was placed in Bowling Green, New York city, Aug. 21, of that year. On the evening of July 8, 1776, it was pulled down and broken into pieces by the aroused and patriotic populace.

A coal dealer in Yorkshire, England, has been in the habit of giving overweight in selling, the weighing machine being so constructed as to register about 2400 pounds as a ton. He did this out of pure benevolence. But strangely enough his kindness was declared to be illegal by the authorities, who arrested and fined him for falsifying an official weight.

It is estimated that the magnificent stalactite cave lately discovered near Reclere, Canton Berne, is about one mile long, 200 feet broad, and from thirteen to seventy feet high. The greater part of it has not been investigated. A pool has been discovered, measuring about eighty feet square, and it is supposed to be the only one in the cave.

The menagerie at Central park, new York, was increased the other night by the arrival of a baby seal. The little animal was born just after sun-down and when less than an hour old swam about with great glee in a small basin of water. The little fellow weighed a trifle over a pound and drank over two cups of milk before midnight. This is the first seal ever born it Central park.

It doesn't require an expert to tell whether a diamond is genuine or not. The test is simple, and can be made in any place and in a moment. All you need is a piece of paper and a lead pencil. With the latter make a small dot on the paper, then look at it through the diamond. If you can see but one dot you can depend upon it that the stone is genuine, but if the mark is scattered, or shows more than one, you will be perfectly safe in refusing to pay ten cents for a stone that may be offered you at $500.

At a recent dance in Chicago two young men led a german, and then engineered a fox hunt. A small boy was dressed to represent the fox, the hounds in full cry being represented by twenty young ladies, who chased madly after the fox, following him twice around the room. Then all the men, mounted on hobby horses, came dashing in "at the death," after clearing gates, hurdles and other obstacles encountered in their wild career. The first man in got the "brush," a fox's tail, which he bestowed upon the young lady with whom he wished to dance.

## A WHITECHAPEL VICTIM.

### The True Story of One of the Murdered Women.

In his speech at the Presbyterian synod yesterday evening, says the Pall Mall Gazette, the Rev. John MacNeill created quite a sensation by telling the following tale: He was speaking of temperance and said that last Sunday, when he preached a temperance sermon at the Tabernacle, he received a letter that had been written by a lady on the danger of the use at communion of fermented wine. The lady in her letter told a sad story of an inherited passion for drink. There were four or five of them—several brothers and two sisters—the children of intemperate parents. Her sister had unfortunately inherited the craving and before she was 14 had taken to drink. The others became converted and did all in their power to cure their sister, but it was of no use.

The sister at length married comfortably, and children were born. But the craving for drink grew greater and greater, and at length she was sent to a home for inebriates, where she staid a year. She left apparently, said the sister, a changed woman. Soon after, however, her husband caught a severe cold and before going out one morning, drank a glass of hot whisky, taking care, however, not to do so in the presence of his wife. Then, as was his regular custom, before leaving, he kissed his wife. At once the fumes of alcohol passed into her, and in an hour she was a drunk and roaring woman. She went from worse to worse and at last left her husband and children, one of them a cripple through her drunkenness. The husband died two years ago, a white-haired, broken-hearted man, although only 45 years old. "Need I add" said the sister in her letter, "what became of her"? Her story is that of Annie Chapman, one of the recent Whitechapel victims. That was my sister!"

### Natural History Lectures.

The wolf is an animal disreputable among beasts and given to much trickery; neither is in favor among men, who have very little use for it. In taste the wolf is omnivorous; he is partial to mutton, but does not object to the "long pig" of the cannibals, and in a case of urgency he can bring himself to eat another wolf.

The wolf has not had the full confidence of the community since his little affair with Red Riding Hood, which was a consummate piece of rascality, even if it was a fable. Story tellers would have us believe that the wolf has a habit of changing his dress and putting on wool to further his nefarious schemes, but the deception can easily be detected by twisting the tail of the animal under suspicion. If it is a sheep, it will bleat; if a wolf, growl and bite. This is applicable to anything that tries to travel on the style of its clothes. In these days of culture, education, etc., any one who is deceived by a wolf in sheep's clothing deserves to be bitten by a sheep.

The fable of the wolf and the stork, wherein the stork performed a surgical operation for the wolf and was cheated out of his fee, proves that doctors do not always get what they deserve, any more than their patients. The wolf is not easily civilized, as can be vouched for by a man in Maine who caught an innocent young wolf and tried the experiment. The wolf grew and waxed fat, likewise a family of young pigs that were part of the menagerie. There came a time when there was a pig missing, and the owner wondered, while his pet wolf walked around as innocent as a Gordon setter pup. Again there came a time and another pig failed to put his feet in the trough at swill time. The way the pigs failed to appear made the experimenter weary, but he never suspected his wolf. The wolf even helped him look for the thief, and barked vigorously when the man said "Sic 'em!" One morning, on his return from a ratification meeting, the man saw his pet wiping his mouth with a pig's ear. On counting noses in the pen there was yet another gone. The wolf was executed on the evidence as above. The wolf is bound to come out, every time.—E. R. Collins, in Texas Siftings.

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**The Fall term of this well-known institution will open on September 18, when such students will be received to its industrial, normal, preparatory and college departments as shall be found sufficiently advanced in their studies.**

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**3m J. B. JOHNSON, Secretary.**

### Getting Even.

Mr. Hayseed (of Hayseed county)—"Here's a letter from some one in New York city named Blank, and they want to know if it will be convenient to have them and their nine children visit us all summer on the farm. Who is the Blanks, anyway?"

Mrs. Hayseed—"The Blanks? Blanks? Let me see! Oh, them's the city cousins we visited during the Centennial."—New York Weekly.

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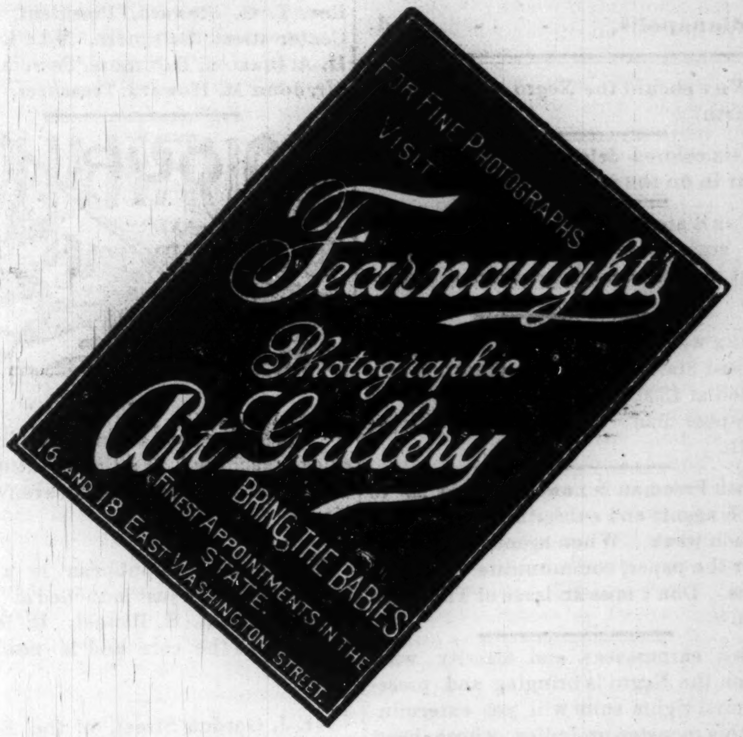
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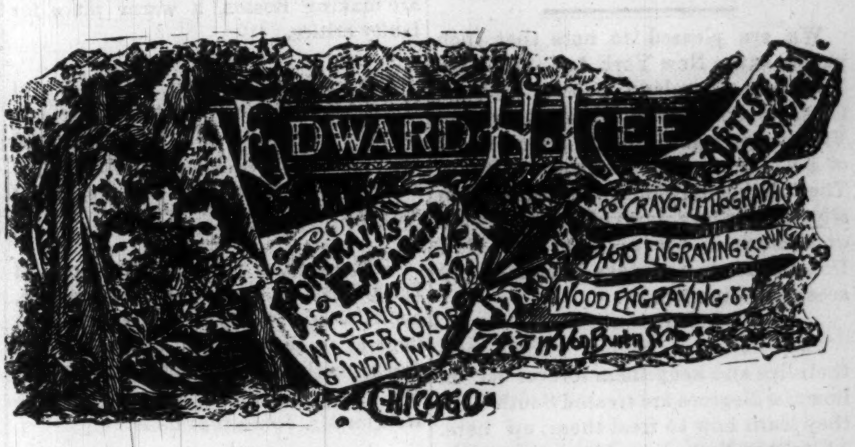

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THE FREEMAN
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EDWARD E. COOPER, PROPRIETOR

The FREEMAN is a weekly newspaper published in the interest of the colored people. It is issued every Saturday from 18½ N. Penn. St., by EDWARD E. COOPER, to whom all communication should be directed.

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THE FREEMAN invites contribution from all parts of the country, which relates in any way to the colored people. And will pay for such when used. We want to secure active intelligent correspondents in every city and town of the U. S. Information given on application.

We prefer not to return manuscript where the articles are short, and copies easily taken—such as poems, anecdotes and brief sketches; and in no case will we undertake to return MS. unless stamps for that purpose accompany the article.

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EDWARD E. COOPER,
Indianapolis, - - Ind.

Why should the Negro celebrate the Fourth?

The colored delegations continue to pour in on the administration.

The State of Mississippi is rising in the scale of respectability. A prize fight is a vast deal better than a massacre.

The wealth of Frederick Douglass, United States Minister to Hayti, is estimated at $300,000 and still he claims to be a poor man. Some people want the earth.

The Freeman is now mailed so as to reach agents and subscribers by Friday of each week. When agents fail to deliver the paper, communicate with the office. Don't miss an issue of The Freeman.

The earnestness and alacrity with which the Negro is bringing and pressing civil rights suits will yet exterminate this monster-prejudice, whose head is poked up in nearly every hotel, opera house and public carriers.

We are pleased to note that such papers as the New York Age, Christian Recorder, Cleveland Gazette and the Chicago Conservator agree with The Freeman in regards to the appointment of Mr. Douglass as Minister to Hayti. The intelligent colored men and especially those who are not office seekers are unanimous in the opinion that Mr. Douglass made a mistake in seeking and accepting the place.

The Northern people should seal their lips and keep them forever so on how the Negroes are treated South until they learn how to treat them up here. At Asbury Park, New Jersey, last year, there was trouble about colored visitors promenading on the board walks and pavilions, which was adjusted. This year Mr. Bradley has introduced another objectionable feature by designating the hours from 5 to 7 o'clock a. m. for colored visitors to bathe, and opening a special bath house for their accomodation, for the use of which he makes a smaller charge than the usual rates. He is so obliging that he has even stamped the towels and suits to be used by colored patron's "commission hours," so that they can not be used at other times, and to especially indicate the particular class for whose use they are intended and the particular hour they are to be used. Mr. Bradley's father was probably an abolitionist and "fought to free you," and he may have nerve enough to tickle some colored people with the tale, but still he goes on denying American citizens their rights. It seems to us that the great Atlantic coast of New Jersey or any other State furnishes area enough for bathing without all this nonsense, and no person with self respect should encourage such a system. If there is no redress in law against such discrimination, visitors ought to robe at their homes and use the beach when they please as others do.

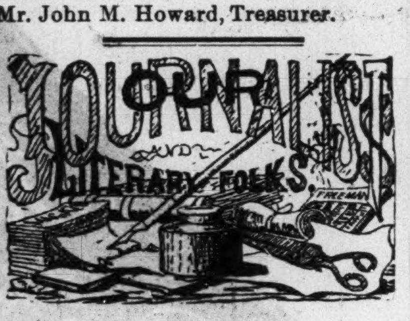
It is pertinent to note how the mills of justice grind here about. A year or so ago, Harrison Tasker, a colored man, was accused of assaulting a white woman, who admitted going to his room. He was arrested, tried and given twenty-one years besides being shot by the woman's brother in the court room. A little later two young colored men who were out with their sweethearts one evening, stopped in a cigar store for cigars while the ladies remained on the outside. In the meantime a drunken white man came along and insulted the ladies, and when questioned about it by the young men, assaulted them. One of these struck him with his fist knocking him down and in the fall his head hit a curbstone from the effect of which he died. This young man was given eleven years at hard labor and did well to escape with so small a penalty, so strong was "public sentiment" against him. A few weeks ago Clifford Dean, a white man of the town, enticed a thirteen-year-old colored girl into an out house and assaulted her. He was taken before a Republican mayor who was elected by Negro votes and "his honor" gave this blackest of criminals twenty days. These three cases happened and were tried in this city and still no protest is heard from the colored people. We need not go to Mississippi or Louisiana to find out how shamefully the Negro is abused, mistreated and discriminated against.

The National Christain Home Guard, is an institution having for its object the improvement of the home life of our people, and also designed to develop, cultivate and strengthen moral character,

It proposes, by a series of minor or subordinate organizations, to do among the colored people of this country, about the same work that is done among the whites by such organizations as the Temperance Union, the White Cross League, the White Shield Army, etc. It is not denominational in its intentions, nor does it hold any exclusive "color line."

A general meeting of all colored pastors in Baltimore and vicinity was called, to be held in Bethel Church, on July 9th, at 11 a. m., to further the work of organization.

The temporary National officers are Rev. T. G. Steward, President, 144 E. Center street, Baltimore, Md.; Rev. P. H. A. Braxton, Baltimore, Secretary and Mr. John M. Howard, Treasurer.



"The Negro must learn something besides preaching," is a timely utterance of Rev. Browdes, of Leavenworth, Kans.

The Decatur Republican is a new journalistic bark just launched at Decatur, Ala., by B. S. Donnel. It is Republican to the core and is neat and spicy.

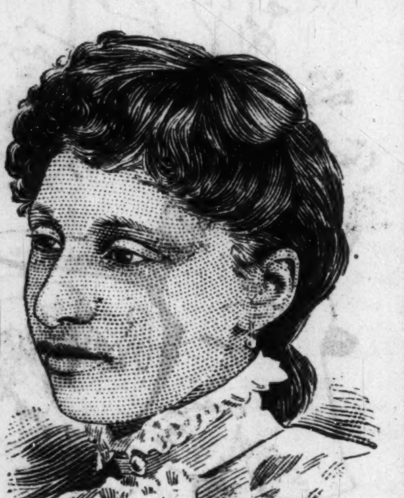
Mr. J. Gordon Street, of the Boston Herald and the Philadelphia Sentinel, and Miss Lillian Lewis, of the Herald, are making Boston a warm place for faulty critics.

The Negro-American monthly of Harrisburg, Pa., mentioned in our last issue, is before us. Mr. Howard should get up an original head for his magazine, and not pilfer with the designs of others.

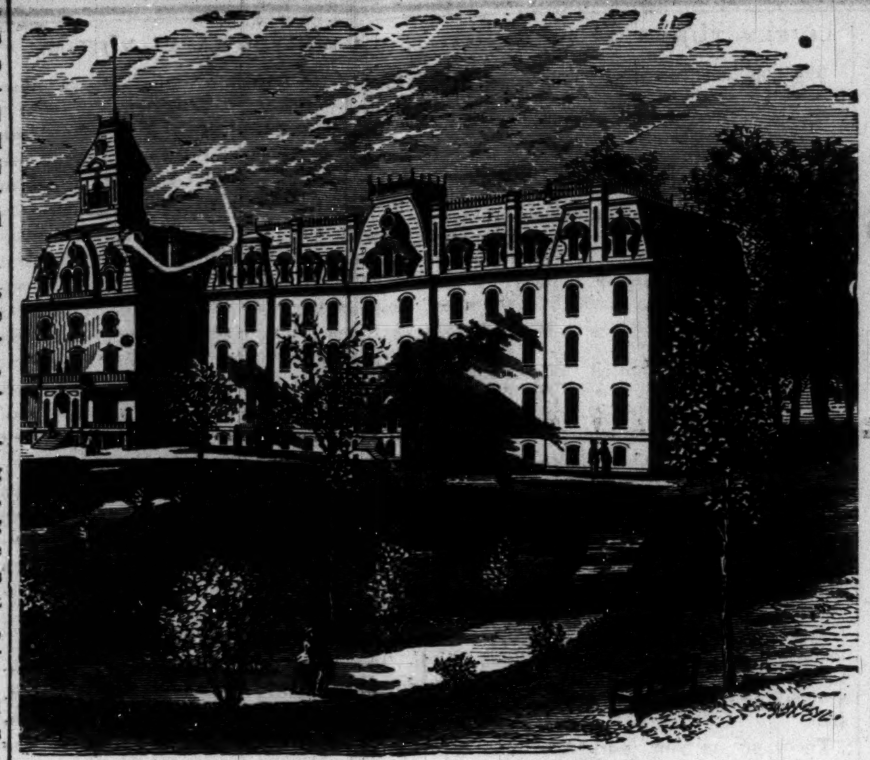
C. P. Jones, a preacher and poet of Little Rock, of some local prominence, contributed twenty-seven stanzas of dogerel to the Baptist Vanguard last week, on the death of John M. Clayton. Mr. Clayton is dead, and it may be well for Mr. Jones that he is.

Mr. Joseph Howser, a well known newspaper man, has taken editorial charge of the Sentinel, an independent sheet in Chicago. Mr. Houser was a special examiner of pensions under the Cleveland administration, and will do much to divide the Negro in Cook county politics.

Miss Lillian Alberts Lewis ("Bert Islew") is a reporter on the Boston Herald—the first colored young woman in this State, and one risks nothing in stating, in New England, that ever got on the staff of a daily. Miss Lewis is indisputably a young lady of splendid ability. She not only does reportorial work on this, one of the leading dailies in the United States, but is also a special writer, whose articles are wildly read and much commented upon. She is also a contributor to papers outside the State.—J. Gordon Street in Philadelphia Sentinel.



They do things peculiarly out on the slope. R. C. O. Benjamin, the perapatetic erstwhile editor, lecturer and preacher, now of Los Angeles, has been indorsed by the California Republican Congressmen as a candidate for Consul to Antigua. Mr. Jacobs, another colored man, protested against the proposed appointment and called a meeting of colored men to take action against it. The meeting assembled, "fired" Mr. Jacobs out into the hall and proceeded to indorse Mr. Benjamin. After this Mr. Jacobs will probably sound public sentiment a little more carefully before calling indignation meetings.

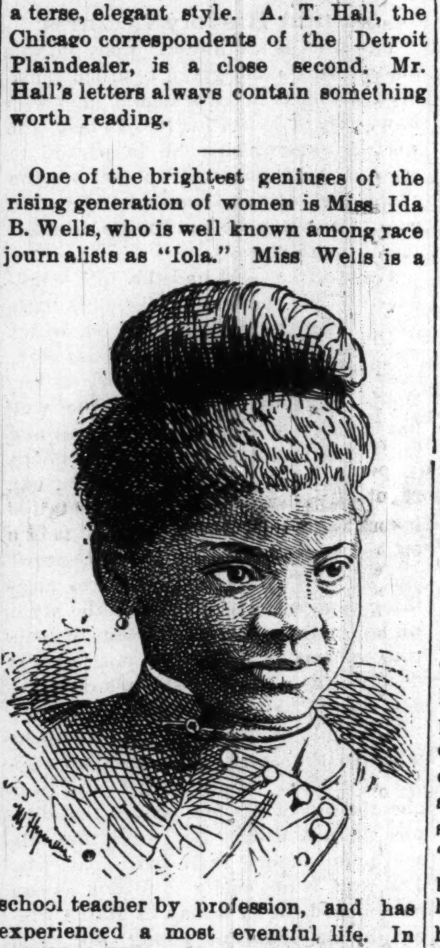


ROGER WILLIAMS COLLEGE, NASHVILLE, TENN.

The Gate City Press, one of the best Negro newspapers in the West, after nine years of faithful service, suspends publication with its current issue. It gives cogent reasons for its course, and agrees to re-umburse all subscribers who have paid in advance. The Gate City Press was able and honorable and filled a "long felt" want.

J. Gordon Streets, the Boston correspondent of the Philadelphia Sentinel, is easy the prince of correspondents for the colored press of the country. His letters contain news, and he gives it in a terse, elegant style. A. T. Hall, the Chicago correspondents of the Detroit Plaindealer, is a close second. Mr. Hall's letters always contain something worth reading.

One of the brightest geniuses of the rising generation of women is Miss Ida B. Wells, who is well known among race journalists as "Iola." Miss Wells is a school teacher by profession, and has experienced a most eventful life. In 1883 Miss Wells attempted to ride in a passenger car, and was forcibly ejected by three rough white men. She began a civil suit for damage under the State laws. In every court she got a suit for damages, except the Supreme Court, which reversed the decisions of the lower courts, causing her to lose her case. This inspired her to write an article, which she sent to a journal published by one of her race. The article created a widespread sensation, and placed her in demand as a writer. She grasped the opportunity, and is now doing good work on several journals. She is a terse and forcible writer, and plunges into politics and other matters of national importance with the vivacity of a full-fledged journalist of the masculine gender. Recently she purchased a one-third interest in the "Free Speech and Headlight," of Memphis, Tenn. She is upon its editorial staff. While the portrait we give is a good one, it hardly does Miss Wells justice. She is also secretary of the National (colored) Press Association, defeating John Wesley Cromwell, editor of the Washington, D. C., People's Advocate, who was also a candidate for the position.



### A New Lightning-Rod Swindle.

Farmers along the Hudson are being victimized by a new style of lightning-rod swindle. The agent induces the farmer to let him put rods on his house, agreeing, on account of the prominence of the farmer or the beauty of the farm-house, to make him a present of nearly the entire outfit. The contract is signed, rods put up without insulators, and the farmer invited to go on the roof to test the conducting qualities. A battery is applied from the ground, and the countryman is thoroughly satisfied with the shock he receives. Then comes the request to settle. The rods are all right as to price, but points to attract the lightning cost $10 each, and the farmer, who has not read the contract through before, learns that he is bound to pay from $80 to $120 for a set of worthless lightning-rods.—Philadelphia Ledger.

## THE SOUTHERN NEWS.

### The Afro-American League Again---The Necessity for it---Miscegenation in the South---Local Happenings.

Pensacola, Fla., Special to The Freeman.

The minutes of the "First West Florida Missionary Baptist Association" of its ninteenth session held at Milton, Florida, April 10th, to the 14 for 1889 is before us. The secretary of this association. Mr. Geo. A. Parson of this city deserves great credit for the admirable manner that he compiled them. The many admirers of the Rev. G. P. McKinney are pleased to note that he reported the largest membership, the largest sums of money, introduced the most important resolutions, preached one of the most learned sermons of the session, and proved himself to be the intellectual giant of the association. Art. C. of of the bylaws says: Any minister found intoxicated, or known to visit bar rooms, beer saloons, or coffee houses, co-habitating without being lawfully married, or acting in any way so as to bring reproach upon the Baptist faith and profession shall be dealt with by the church to which he belong, and if they fail to obey the church that the church secure the aid of a council of elders, and silence said minister or ministers, or as the council may think proper.

Fortune's proposed league is a necessity. But it is regarded here by some of the learned few, as one of the most uncalled for things that eminent journalist could propose.

The irrational argument that the opponents of this league present is too flimsy to be accepted by any sane man. The mid night kukux, lynchers, regulators, etc., who kill as many colored persons as they choose, and go altogether unpunished, show plainly that some organization among the colored people should be effected to seek redress or send some of the murderers to their "happy hunting ground." Often the preacher has to stand in the pulpit with his pocket full of pistols, and probably his boot legs too, the colored politician who is afraid to leave the large cities unless he is covered with pistols, the many insults and ill treatment that colored passengers are daily subjected to on the railroads, and other public places show very plainly that the man who objects to this or a similar organization, is a stumbling block pure and simple. Without organization among us it is next to impossibile for us to even make ourselves felt and feared by anybody above a toad frog.

Miscegenationists are faring hard at the present term of the Criminal Court. It is a crime of the highest order for the colored and white people to intermarry and if they or a certain portion of them violate that law they will be severely dealt with. This law is the work of a certain portion of the "Negro" hating white element with the aid of some of the evil, pliant ignorant and slimy colored legislators. Some of these dangerous politicians stand at the head of affairs politically throughout the State. Can you see our mistake in the selection of leaders and legislators?

We have an undertaking establishment here owned and operated by colored men, consisting of the Rev. Thomas Darly, W. M. Harvey, J. T. Smith, W. M. Taylor and others. Their place of business is one of the neatest, nicely arranged and best kept here. They receive a fair share of the patronage in their line of business. The president, Rev. Thomas Darly stand among the prominent colored clergy here and the other members are among our most progressive and enterprising.

### Where is the Schoolmaster?

There are 125,000 persons who can neither read nor write, all in one state, and it isn't in Texas, either, that we find them. They are in Massachusetts. What is wanted in Massachusetts is a little less culture and a little more readin', writin', 'n' rethmetic; less eye-glawss and more eyes; less accent and more education.—Burdette in Brooklyn Eagle.

## DAVID D. DIKCSON.

### Teacher, Orator and Business Man of Baltimore.

Mr. David D. Dickson, the subject of this sketch, was born in Warwick county, Virginia, March 6th, 1854, and is now in his thirty-fifth year. He is the sixth son of Thomas and Susan Dickson who departed this life several years ago. In early age, young Dickson exhibited much love for study, and let no opportunity pass that pointed to the improvement of the mind. At the beginning of the Civil War, he went to Raleigh N. C., where he remained until 1865, when he returned to Norfork, Virginia, and entered the "free schools," and made rapid figures in his studies. In 1867 he came to Baltimore, and entered the Public School where he continued his studies until 1875. Having passed the cirriculum of studies, then taught in the public schools. Young Dickson placed himself under private tuition which he continued until 1879 where he started the confectionery business and continued it until 1884, he accepted the position as Superintendent of the Enoch Pratt Free Library. This position was offered him by a very dear friend of Mr. Dickson, one week preceding his marriage to Miss Georgie Lewis, Staunton, Virginia. While at the Library, Mr. Dickson turned his attention to the law, and read for three years under Prof. Williams, and at the same time took French lessons under a celebrated tutoress, Mrs. Walbach. Mr. Dickson resigned his position at the library in 1876, and entered the confectionery and stationary business in which he is now engaged. In 1880 he passed an examination for teachers in the public schools and received a certificate to teach good for three years, but the failure of the Commissioner to appoint colored teachers rendered the certificate of no effect. Mr. Dickson has taken a very active part in the organization of Literary Societies, and is quite a fluent and able speaker. He was president for some time of the St. Paul Lyceum a famous literary society, of Baltimore City, and he has been Secretary for the past three years of the Monument Literary and Scientific Association, the renowned literary society of the city. Mr, Dickson has for some time, also given much time to politics. He has been to all parts of the State working in the interest of the Republican party. He was the Delegate at large to the late National Repulican Convention and acquitted himself with credit to himself and the race. There never had been a colored man, so honored and there was quite a struggle among politicians to bear away the palm. Mr. Dickson had gone to the convention for the purpose of nominating Rev. W. H. Weaver, D. D., president of the Monumental Literary Society and pastor of the Madison street Presbyterian Church. When the State Convention met the colored delegates were unable to agree upon a suitable and satisfactory man for the honor, and were ready to act with the convention without an agreement, when one of the delegates proposes Mr. Dickson's name and it was readily accepted. When the convention met and had elected three delegates, Mr. Dickson was jutted against one of the most popular and representative men of the State, being Ex-Congressman M. G. Urner and now the present State Senator. At the conclusion of the 4th ballot, the president announced the election of Mr. Dickson as delegates at large by a majority of eleven votes, and on motion of Mr. Urner it was made unanimous. At the National Convention he was foremost among the delegates. He prepared and offered the resolutions to the momory of Grant, Logan, Authur and Conkling amidst deafening applause which was increased when Col. Fred Grant made his appearance at that moment.

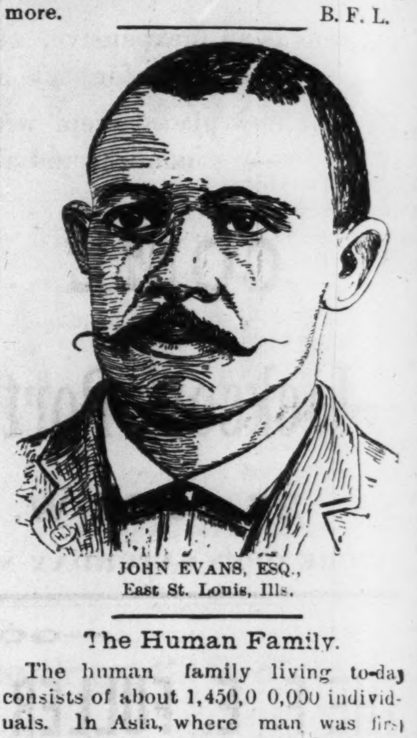
As a speaker Mr. Dickson is forcible, logical and eloquent, with abundant humor and wit which makes him interesting and entertaining. He is a good debater, fearless and convincive, and it requires a Sullivan of language to equal him.

His eulogy of Henry Ward Beecher before the Monumental Literary Society and his paper read before the same society upon "Henry George, 'Thou shalt not court thy neighbor's possessions,'" are matters worthy of special mention. Mr. Dickson has also a poetic turn of mind and has written several poems, which met with a ready sale. They were "The Civil Rights Bill," "The 15th Amendment," and the "Electoral Commission."

In manner he is affable and agreeable, a pleasant conversationalist and has a host of friends. He has accumulated some property and can be reckoned among the progressive men of the race. Mr. Dickson was very strongly indorsed for the Haytian Mission, having had the assurance that his claims would be thoroughly considered, and had not matters shaped themselves in the settlement as they did, it is more than likely that he would have borne away the honor.

I take great pleasure in commending Mr. Dickson as a young man worthy of emulation, and if push, grit, hard work and perseverance are virtues necessary to the race's advancement, accept them as he has done and cherish them ever more.

B. F. L.



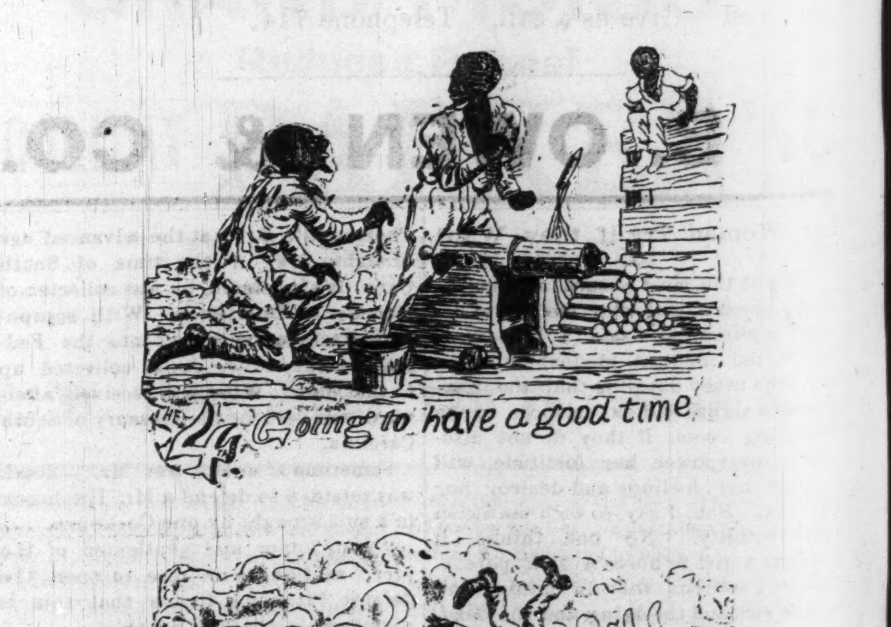
JOHN EVANS, ESQ.,
East St. Louis, Ills.

### The Human Family.

The human family living to-day consists of about 1,450,000,000 individuals. In Asia, where man was first planted, there are now about 800,000,000, on an average 120 to the square mile. In Europe there are 320,000,000, averaging 100 to the square mile. In Africa there are 210,000,000. In America, North and South, there are 110,000,000, relatively thinly scattered and recent. In the islands, large and small, probably 10,000,000. The extremes of the white and black are as five to three, the remaining 700,000,000 intermediate brown and tawny. Of the race 500,000,000 are clothed, that is wear garments of some kind and live in houses partly furnished with the appointments of civilization; 700,000,000 are semi-clothed, living in huts and caves with no furnishings; 250,000,000, are practically naked, having nothing that can be called a home, are barbarious and savage. The range is from the topmost round—the Anglo-Saxon civilization, which is the highest known—down to naked savagery. The portion of the race lying below the line of human condition is at the very least three-fifths of the whole, or 900,000,000.—Exchange.

### The London Zoo.

The total number of animals in the zoological gardens, London, is stated in the annual report to be 2,290. The annual income of this society is over $100,000. They lost nearly 1,000 animals last year, but the additions by purchase and gifts were 1,121.


Going to have a good time

WHAT A FLY TIME WE HAD.

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RACE
GLEANINGS

Madison Lowry has been appointed postmaster at Yale, Va.

There are thirteen colored men holding positions in the Boston (Mass.) postoffice.

The new Congo railroad in Africa will be graded and the track laid by Africans themselves.

Jefferson Jarrett, colored, has been appointed collector of customs at Petersburg, Va.

There are 13,000 colored voters in the Fourth District of Virginia from which Hon. John M. Langston is contesting his seat.

The colored Republicans of the District of Columbia serenaded Senator Chandler in grand style, last Wednesday.

In the Philadelphia Manual Training School, among the graduates this year, a colored boy ranks second in a class of sixty-seven.

In a race riot between Hungarian and colored laborers, at Jones' Point, N. Y., one man was killed and another mortally wounded.

John S. Wise has succeeded in getting his son appointed a cadet to West Point. Where is Mahone, the friend and champion of the Negro?

There are probably less than a dozen colored women acting as clerks or copyists in all the government departments of the United States.

The Supreme Court of Mississippi has upheld the constitutionality of the law requiring separate but equal accommodations for blacks and whites.

Fred Douglass says his white wife will accompany him to Hayti. It is yet a matter of doubt how she will be received by the native aristocratic Negroes.

There was a little race trouble near Austin, Texas, some weeks ago, the result of which was the killing of four white men and two Negroes. The Negro is surely catching on.

The colored people of Memphis, imitating the whites in forming "white caps," are about to form "black caps" for the purpose of flogging every white man who is found cohabiting with colored women.

Peter Jackson, the noted Australian colored pugilist, while seeing the sights in Chicago, last week, had his pocket picked of $300 and a draft on a Nevada bank for $700. Mr. Jackson seems to be more than a slugger.

Selby Johnson, who attended a performance in a floating theater in Keokuk, Iowa, and tried to purchase tickets for reserved seats but was refused, has commenced a suit against the manager, Eugene Robinson, for $10,000 damages.

Miss Lucinda E. Johnson and cousin, of Washington, D. C., have brought a civil rights suit against the owners of the steamer Wakefield for refusing them a state room after selling them first-class tickets to Westmoreland, Washington's birthplace.

Thomas H. Crump, colored, of Philadelphia, has constructed an air ship. It consists of a double car on small wheels, with elevator wings, which are kept in motion by a small oil engine in the car. The wings are fashioned after those of a large bird, and measure from tip to tip sixty feet. In front of the wings is a rudder to govern the altitude of the ship. The tail of the ship is bird shape to assist in maintaining its equilibrium. It is claimed that it can be propelled through the air at the rate of thirty miles an hour, and has a capacity of 1,500 pounds.

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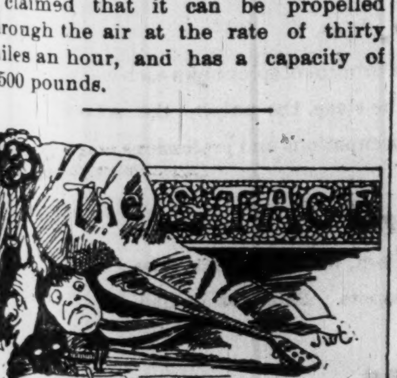

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The De Wolfe Sisters are reaping abundant success in New England.

Dick Little still continues to sing before the public, but he is not the Dick Little of old.

Mr. and Mrs. Sam Lucas are now residing in Denver, Col., where they are said to be doing well.

I had the pleasure of meeting our old friend, Mr. C. W. Anderson. (the Rounder) in New York last week. He was looking hale and hearty, and as jovial as of yore. He expects to travel with Frank Tannehills' Company next season. TRAGE.

## Marvelous Courage.

In a handsome mansion situated in a lonely part of England there resided, a few years ago, a maiden lady of considerable wealth, writes a correspondent of the Philadelphia Press. One morning she was discoverod foully murdered. Her man-servant, named Lee, was suspected, arrested and convicted on circumstantial evidence, and sentenced to be hanged. So conclusive seemed the evidence against the prisoner that no attempt whatever was made on the part of the public to induce the Home Secretary to exercise executive clemency. The day of the execution having arrived, the prisoner was led forth to suffer the extreme penalty. The rope to be used, the texture of which was silk and hemp, had been, as is customary in such cases, tested with the aid of sand-bags, and was not found wanting. The bolt was drawn and the prisoner was given a drop of eight feet. The rope broke. The prisoner walked, unaided, up the steps leading to the scaffold, and after the rope had been fixed again and the noose adjusted the bolt was drawn for the second time. The rope broke again.

Lee was by this time considerably stunned. However, after the lapse of a few moments he again ascended, unaided, the steps, and after doing all in his power to allay the nervousness of the hangman, assisted the latter in once more fixing the rope. The prisoner placed himself on the trap-door, the bolt was pulled, and the condemned man dropped once more out of view. The rope parted for the third time. After considerable delay Lee once more placed himself into the executioner's hands, but that personage and the other officials, horrified at what seemed a Divine interposition, refused to proceed further with the business. The facts were reported to the Home Secretary, who at once respited the prisoner, condemning him to imprisonment for life.

Three years later a woman who was Lee's fellow-servant confessed on her dying bed that it was she who killed her mistress. She declared that Lee had no connection whatever with the affair, and stated facts strongly confirmatory to her confession.

Instances may possibly have occurred in which an equal amount of physical courage has been displayed, but outside of the pale of fiction there can not be cited a single case in which bravery ever played a more conspicuous part than in the incident above detailed.

CHURCH
HOLY BIBLE
FREEMAN

Rev. J. W. Carr, of the 2nd Baptist church, will soon take his summer vacation.

Collections are received at the office of the Boston Pilot to send a colored delegate from Boston to the Catholic anti-slavery conference to meet at Luzerne, August 30.

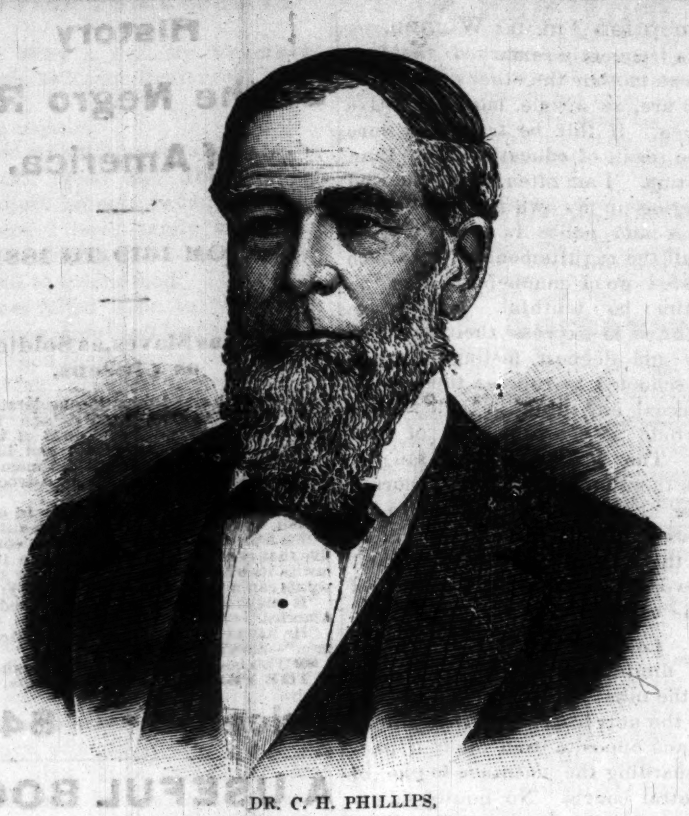
A colored Catholic church, with a membership of 1,200, is to be established in Boston.

The colored man and brother must be pleased at the attention the church is paying to him. We are reaching for him, and are going to bring him over.—Catholic Review.

"I'm but a stranger here, heaven is my home," seems to be the hymn sung by the colored men of the South, and the white men think it is perfectly legitimate to send them there. They don't even dignify the operation by the name of murder. Strange, isn't it?—Richmond Planet.

The Rev. C. B. Curtis, of Selma, Ala., in his address before the Congregational ministers of Chicago, June 17th, in the interest of Afro-Americans, advised the organization of a stock company to buy lands and rent them to Afro Americans at a low rate, and furnish directors to teach advanced methods of agriculture.

J. E. Porter is a prosperous druggist of Bouge, Kan.



DR. C. H. PHILLIPS,
President of Roger Williams College.

## DRESS.

### Something About Its Power and Significance.

Albany Journal.

Dress has figured in politics, in religion and in history. In the fashion plates of any country is written its history; and in them are seen the rise and fall of empires.

There is power in dress, and it is used by women as their strongest weapon. It was Josephine's weapon against Napoleon when he was about to banish the only woman who had ever loved him. When she stood before her Emperor to receive the final sentence he could not conceal a glance of admiration at the royal woman royally arrayed. She had hoped to save her happiness in the splendid, trailing robes; but Napoleon, as ever, was inexorable.

The red necktie of the socialist, the primrose worn by the admirers of Lord Beaconsfield, and the Fenian hat, are illustrations of dress in politics. The denominational robes, the tunic worn by many, and the peculiar dress of the Quakers and Shakers are expressions of dress in religion.

Conventional dress is part of the conventions of the world which leaves no room for the development of the true and the natural.

Conventional dress is a part of the conventional idiocy of the present time which is enough to make both men and angels weep.

Conventional dress is built upon a frame of bones and reeds.

The boys' jacknife with three new blades and a new handle is the same old knife. Dame Fashion, who takes a new caprice every season, still clings to the same old frame which has worn out countless bodies and crippled and made sickly many more.

The summer girl is a good specimen of conventional idiocy, with "style" from the crown of her pretty head to the sole of her shapely foot, which at this season of the year is in total eclipse under a low russet shoe. Her gown may be a silken sheath adorned by floating ribbons outlining the wearer's figure, while around her waist is hung a girdle from which the tintinabulation of a chatelaine watch, a glove buttoner, a viniagrette and other ornaments so musically wells. She carries a parasol, against which she leans while she calls her little dog back to her side. The handle could be conveniently used for a fish pole. The "big ribbon bow" which decorates it would make a first class line and would attract the fish from the water as it does from the land.

These modest creatures, who object to the bold glances of men, appear upon the street in the most startling shades and combinations. Beauty unadorned is evidently not a motto of the American girl.

Stunning costumes attract attention, but not admiration. True modesty has no desire to make a show of itself. The truly modest girl dresses modestly, and in a way to attract the least attention on the street. The young woman modestly attired will never be stared at. A woman's dress expresses the degree of her desire for admiration. Modesty in dress is a charm of womanhood, as well as modesty of manner. It is said that Harriet Beecher Stowe could be attired in nothing that would make her "a stylish woman."

By their dress women may command the respect of mankind; and when they cease to be loud in dress men will no longer indulge in injudicious or extravagant praise, or tell "funny" stories at the expense of women. More instruction, more intelligence, more love and charity will work reform gradually.

Cursed be the social wants that sin against the strength of youth:
Cursed be the social lies that warp us from the living truth;
Cursed be the sickly forms that err from honest nature's rule;
Cursed be the gold that gilds the straitened forehead of the fool.

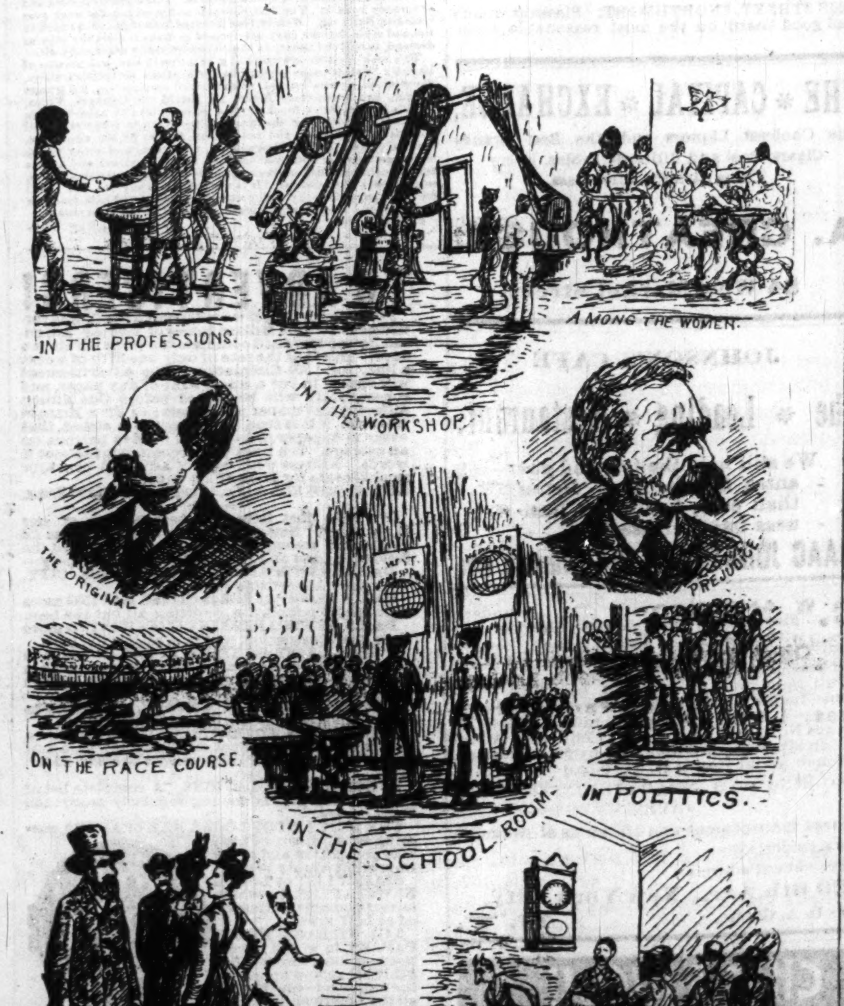
### A Whimsical Procession.

There is nothing in any pound ordinance of the city to prevent a boxing match.

College students make successful waiters at summer resorts because they have fetching ways.

Texas Siftings: It is no sign that a hen meditates harm to her owner because she lays for him.

A party with a fresh "sheepskin" with Latin inscription is entirely pardonable for feeling that he is "all wool and a yard wide."


IN THE PROFESSIONS.
IN THE WORKSHOP.
AMONG THE WOMEN.
THE ORIGINAL
PREJUDICE
WEST HEMISPHERE
EASTN HEMISPHERE
ON THE RACE COURSE.
IN THE SCHOOL ROOM.
IN POLITICS.
IN THE CHURCH
IN THE HOTEL.

THAT MONSTER,—PREJUDICE. IT IS EVERYWHERE.

## SPEED OF A BULLET.

### How the Government Learns the Rapidity of a Rifle Ball.

How fast does a bullet travel? If it is in proper shape for traveling Col. Flagler and his officers say it ought to go at a rate of 1,275 feet a second upon leaving a rifle.

This matter of speed is very important, and if a cartridge is five or ten feet too fast or too slow the quantity of power must be changed. This matter of speed is tested in a very interesting way.

At the northern end of the arsenal grounds is a long wooden shed, in which a distance of 100 feet has been carefully marked off, says the Philadelphia Record. At either end of this space is a stand something like a target, with a large circular opening where the bull's-eye would be.

Across each opening is stretched a small electric wire connected with a delicate instrument in another room.

The rifle from which the firing is done is so aimed that the bullet which flies from it cuts both wires. Obviously the difference in time between the cutting of the first and of the second wires will mark the speed of the bullet through 100 feet.

The measurement of this brief space of time is done by an instrument of French invention called the Boulinge chromograph. When the first wire is cut an electric circuit is broken and a rod which is suspended from a magnet falls a short distance, touching in its descent a point which makes a mark on its side.

The breaking of the second wire lets drop a second smaller rod in the same way. By means of the difference in the marks on the rods it is possible to estimate the difference in the time of their falling, and from this the speed of the bullet per second. There is a provision for detecting any error, and nearly absolute accuracy is secured.

If it is found that a bullet has traveled too fast or too slow that means that there is too much or too little powder in the charge, that the compression is wrong, or that the atmospheric conditions are unfavorable.

The charge of powder varies from sixty-nine grains, and is varied by as little as a tenth of a grain to secure just the right speed. The compression may also have to be changed.

The tests of speed are made throughout the day, eight cartridges being fired at a time, and if any error is detected the necessary change is made at once.

If it is found that the speed is all right, then the accuracy of the bullets in hitting an object must be determined. For this purpose they are fired over a 500-yard range at a twelve-foot square target, near the river bank.

By an ingenious device by which the aid of photography is called in the exact point of each bullet is rapidly noted, and the general average of accuracy is afterward obtained.

Accuracy is, of course, absolutely essential in warfare, and the greatest care is taken to see that each bullet will go straight to the mark if the rifle is properly aimed.

## Snakes as Bedfellows.

Here is a story told by Thomas W. Knox in his "Boy Travelers" volume. It tells about the pleasant little habit the snakes have away out in Australia.

Fred's room was separated from mine by a thin partition. When Mr. Watson left us Fred remarked that he was quite ready for a good sleep, as he was very tired. As he spoke he turned down the bedclothes, and then shouted for me to come quick.

"Here's a big snake in my bed!" said he. "Come and help me kill him."

Mr. Watson heard the remark, and hastened back before I could get to where the snake was. "Don't harm that snake," said he; "it's a pet, and belongs to my brother. It's nothing but a carpet-snake."

With that Fred cooled down, but he said he didn't want any such pet in his bed, even if it was nothing but a carpet-snake. The serpent, which was fully ten feet long, raised its head lazily and then put it down again, as if it was quite satisfied with the situation and did not wish to be disturbed. Mr. Watson explained that the snake had no business there, and without more ado he picked the creature up by the neck and dragged it off to a barrel, which he said was its proper place. After he had gone Fred and I put a board over the top of the barrel, to make sure that the reptile did not give us a call during the night. Poverty is said to make one acquainted with strange bedfellows, but poverty can't surpass Australian bush life, where a man finds a snake in his bed quite too often for comfort.

## Money Misplaced.

Mr. Greathead (coal and ice dealer) —"I didn't sell as much coal last winter as usual."

Mrs. Greathead—"Too bad. Your customers must have some money left which you would have had if the weather had been cooler."

"Yes, they have, but I shall raise the price of ice and get it away from them before fall."—New York Weekly.

## Voting in Japan.

William Elliott Griffis, in his explanation of the new constitutional government of Japan in the June Forum, tells of the system of voting, which leaves little chance for fraud. Each voter must write his own name and the name of the candidates on the ballot and stamp it with his own seal.

## POINTS FOR SMOKERS.

### How to Carry Cigars and How to Let One Go Out.

Here is a point for smokers, says the New York Sun. It is given by a man who not only smokes cigars very frequently, but sells them. He says if you will carry your cigars in your waistcoat pocket with the mouth end down there will be less likelihood of the tobacco becoming broken or the wrapper being unrolled than if you carry them with the match end at the bottom. Here is a second point: If you are a billiard-player don't put them in the pocket on the right side, for the constant moving of the arm in the manipulation of the cue will wear upon that side, and if it does not result in crushing the tobacco will so loosen the wrapper that the smoking of the cigar will be an annoyance rather than a pleasure. And here is a third point: If there is a slight feeling of nausea take a drink of water to clear the throat, and if you would be sure absolutely of preventing any serious sickness throw your cigar away and stop smoking altogether for an hour or so. Another point which a gentleman who heard these three advanced suggested that if by any cause it becomes necessary to let a cigar go out it will be a good scheme not to take a final puff, but to make a blow and expel the smoke from the burning end. This clears the roll of tobacco from the smoke, and even if the fire dies out it will be found upon relighting that the cigar is of good flavor. In fact an expert has said that a really good cigar will be improved by letting it go out, following this plan, and then lighting it again.

## Face-to-Face Work.

He who would help the poor must work among them and not at them. Art may admit of *dilettanteism*, that is, of following it for amusement and not with a serious purpose; but philanthrophy demands persistent, personal work from those who are more interested in men, women and children than they are in humanity. When Edward Irving began his labors as Dr. Chalmers' assistant, among the poor of Glasgow, he girded himself for face-to-face, hand-to-hand work. He entered a poor man's home, as he would have gone into an oriental palace, with the apostolic benediction, "Peace be to this house."

He laid his hand upon the heads of the children, and pronounced the ancient benediction, "The Lord bless thee and keep thee." Then with the heartiness of a neighbor he entered into the concerns of the household, listened to the narrative of hardships and partook of the miserable cheer, having first asked over it as stately a blessing as if it were a feast.

Once on his way to a meeting of the presbytery, he walked, while the other ministers went in carriages. The "brethren," on overtaking Irving, greeted him with laughter and jokes, for on his stalwart shoulders he bore a peddler's pack, while by his side walked a poor, tired Irishman. Irving was indignant at the brethren's laughter. He was simply "bearing another's burden," and so fulfilling the law of Christ.

Irving's interest in persons prompted him to devise guileless wiles for winning them. An infidel shoemaker, a born worker, used to turn his back when Irving visited the house, and never acknowledged his presence save by an occasional humph of criticism on some remark of the visitor to the trembling wife.

One day Irving sat down by the shoemaker's bench, took up a piece of patent leather, then a recent invention, and made several remarks upon it.

"What do ye ken about leather?" asked the shoemaker, without raising his eyes.

Irving, a tanner's son, answered by so talking that the cobbler slackened work and listened. Irving described a process of making shoes by machinery. The man suspended work altogether, lifted his eyes and exclaimed. "Od, you're a decent kind o' fellow! Do you preach?"

On the following Sunday the cobbler was at church. The next day Irving meet him in one of the most frequented streets of Glasgow, hailed him as a friend, laid his hand upon the cobbler's shirt-sleeve, and walked with him until their ways parted.

The shoemaker was won. He bought him a suit of Sunday "blacks," went habitually to church, and to the criticism of his comrades, answered: "He's a sensible man, yon. He kens about leather!"

Irving's cordiality, seen to be personal and not merely official, had conquered the sullen man.—Ex.

## Her Career.

"You have done splendidly with your elder daughters," said the plain-spoken visitor to the strong-minded mother; "Annie is likely to be head-nurse at the hospital, Maud is certainly the brightest pupil at the Normal School, and Eunice is certain to be a success on the stage. But I don't see what you are going to do with poor little Millie here—she looks so thin and sickly, and suffers so dreadfully with her dyspepsia."

"Oh, there is a career ahead for Millie," returned the mother, as she passed her hand fondly through the thin fair hair of her youngest daughter; "we think she is going to be a passionate poetess."—Puck.

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### Englishmen as Husbands.

I wish a few American women could have English husbands for about one month. They would then realize what it means to take all the money that Charles has got, while Charlie laughs at your cuteness and then laughs still more when at midday you call him up on the telephone, ask him if he loves you, tell him you have seen a bonnet that will make him think you are 15 years old, and repeat that delicious day when you first met him, and won't he please send you a check for it?

The English husband is not built this way. His creed is that a women should have as little money as possible, as few desires, and then look as well as women who have more money and gratify all their wishes. The Englishman as a man is most interesting—as a husband he is a failure.—New York Graphic.

### Color of the Hair and Eyes.

M. Topinard has been making a statistical inquiry into the colors of the eyes and hair in France, and from his 180,000 observations he deduces many interesting results, one of the most curious being that where the race is formed from a mixture of blondes and brunettes the hereditary blood-coloring comes out in the eyes, and the brunette element reappears in the hair. To this tendency probably is to be attributed the rarity of a combination of light hair with dark eyes. Several observers have asserted that the American people, who are pre-eminently a mixed race, are becoming a dark-haired and blue-eyed nation, and if this be true, such a development must be owing to the working of the new law formulated by M. Topinard.

### Money Misplaced.

Mr. Greathead (coal and ice dealer)—"I didn't sell as much coal last winter as usual."

Mrs. Greathead—"Too bad. Your customers must have some money left which you would have had if the weather had been cooler."

"Yes, they have, but I shall raise the price of ice and get it away from them before fall."—New York Weekly.

### ITALIANS IN ARGENTINA.

#### Over a Million Have Settled There in Thirty-Three Years.

During the last thirty-five years about 1,500,000 immigrants have reached the Argentine provinces, says the London Spectator. Of these 65.25 per cent are officially set down as Italians. The figures, however, do not sufficiently indicate their real preponderance. In the first place, a fourth of the total immigrants are not classified except as entering the state by way of Montevideo, where it is very common for transshipments of passengers from Europe to take place. Probably if the Montevideo returns were analyzed the percentage of Italians would work out as not less than 75 per cent of the whole. But there is another and still more important fact to be borne in mind. The Italians in South America increase with remarkable rapidity, the marriages made between them and the natives proving peculiarly fruitful—a circumstance not observed in such a high degree among the other immigrants. In 1885 the Italian chamber of commerce of Buenos Ayres calculated that the inhabitants of Italian birth and parentage then residing in the republic numbered over 1,000,000, while at the present moment it is estimated that persons in whom Italian blood or Italian race influence predominates constitute more than half the existing population, now reckoned to be over 3,500,000. Under such circumstances can it be doubted that in a very few years the Italianization of the valley of the Plate will be complete? The only fact that tells against such a supposition is the newly-adopted immigration policy of the Argentine government, which has lately instructed its agents in Europe to do all in their power to attract immigration from among the northern races. The danger of being swamped by the most vigorous of the Latin peoples is fully realized at Buenos Ayres, and considerable numbers of Belgians, Hollanders, North Germans, and Swedes have already been attracted by almost free passages and generous grants of land. We doubt, however, the continued success of such a policy. Emigration flows with difficulty in new channels.

### Laura Bridgman.

The name suggests a miracle. Here was a human being that in girlhood was powerless to see, speak or hear. Her sense of smell was destroyed, and that of taste impaired. Only the sense of touch was left.

Cut off from all intercourse with the world, shut out from communication with a living creature, from all interchange of affection and human sympathy, her being was imprisoned in a darkness that seemed to be forever impenetrable. Mind and soul were apparently entombed where no ray of light or knowledge could reach.

Such was Laura Bridgman when Dr. Samuel G. Howe first saw her. His self-imposed task was to let light into her mind, to enable her to communicate with the world, to rescue her intellect from the darkness in which it was enveloped.

To others the task seemed hopeless. The great philanthropist, realizing its difficulties, undertook it with serene confidence and resolution. By a patience that was simply sublime and a skill which he alone possessed he achieved a succees that has been the wonder and admiration of the world.

In 1873 the teacher wrote of the pupil:

"She enjoys life quite as much—more, probably, than most persons do. She reads whatever book she finds in raised print, but especially the Bible. She makes much of her own clothing and can run a sewing machine. She seems happiest when she can find some person who knows the finger alphabet and can sit and gossip with her about acquaintances, the news and general matters. Her moral sense is well developed."

It is a beautiful lesson that with all her afflictions Laura Bridgman lived a long life of usefulness and happiness. The world will never forget the heroic achievement of Dr. Howe in rescuing her from the living tomb in which he found her in childhood.—New York Herald.

### Uses for Bibles.

In many parts of China the bibles given to the natives by missionaries are used in the manufacture of cheap boot soles—which are not the kind of souls the bible is intended to benefit. But the heathen in his blindness doesn't know any better. Now, in America it is different. In many parts of this country bibles are used for pressing ferns and autumn leaves, and are frequently placed on a child's chair to elevate the little one.—Norristown Herald.

### What Goes Up Must Come Down.

A Norwich woman who puts up the best of strawberry jam, and labels the cans "Strawberry jam put up by," was surprised to find a can empty the other day, and additionly labeled: "Put down by the tramp who split wood for his breakfast."

### Reliable.

**Young man—"You are older than I am, and I want to ask you a question. Does a woman always mean what she says?"**

**Old Man—"Always—that is, if she's married."—New York Weekly.**

### Deception Among Women.

"It is frequently remarked," said an American mother the other day, "that women are, as a rule, more deceptive than men. If this be true I am sure it is the result of education more than disposition. I am often sorely puzzled in bringing up my own girls how to be decorous and polite in other ways, fulfill all the requitements of what are considered good manners, and at the same time be truthful. Women are not allowed to express their own real desires and deepest feelings, but are rather schooled to repress themselves and conceal any thing in their nature that would offend the rules of propriety. The world, they are taught, expects them to be models of decorum whether their inclinations are to be decorous or not. Hence deception is one of the first thing they learn, and small wonder if a habit of lying grows on some of them."

### Little Elephants.

Two diminutive elephants arrived safely the other day in the British section of the universal exhibition, where they stand opposite each other, apparently guarding the entrance to one of the central courts. No household canary could possibly be tamer than these handsome little pachyderms, which are about five feet high and carry gorgeous howdahs, richly decorated, as well as other trappings, with colored enamels and gold. Even the tusks, the points of which have been sawn off, are profusely gilt.

### Political Anncuncement!

Charles Miles is a candidate for City Clerk, subject to the decision of tde Republican nominating convention.

Al Taffe is a candidate for city clerk, subject to the decision of the Republican nominating convention.

Fred Gaul is a candidate for re-election to the council from the 3rd ward. Subject to the decision of the Democratic Nominating Convention.

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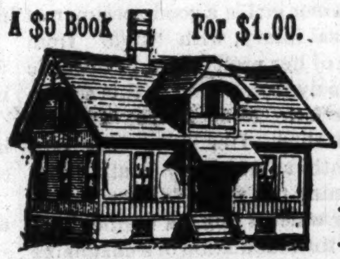

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It is one of the most instructive and interesting papers we have ever read.—Plain Speaker, South Carolina.

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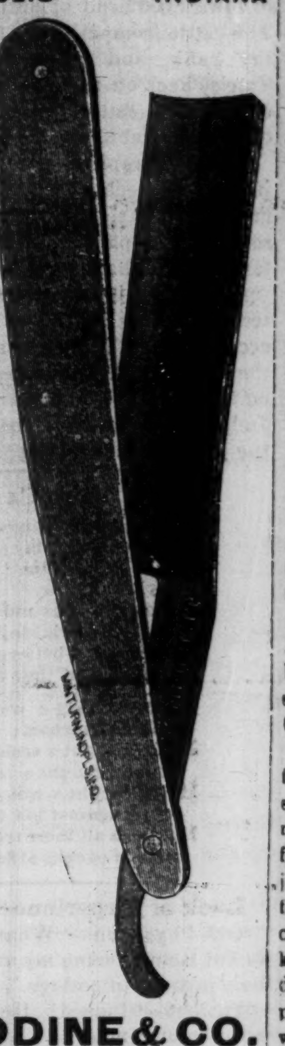

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(No imitation.) An 18 size Jeweled, stem-wind, lever-set, quick-train straight-line escapement; improved back rachet, in a DUEBER SILVERINE CASE, heavy, strong and a good timer. (Cut one-third size.) FULLY WARRANTED. Send 50c. for express charges and I will send it for examination. If satisfactory and as represented you can pay for it otherwise it will be returned. In the case is certificate of President Dueber Watch Case Co., that it is a GENUINE SILVERINE case, will keep its color and wear a lifetime.

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I want you to have my 200-page Catalogue with 1,700 illustrations, and therefore, for a limited time, will send it with 1 pair Rolled GOLD PLATED Lever SLEEVE BUTTONS, or 1 Ladies' LACE PIN, or Gents' SCARF PIN, for 25c. Catalogue FREE. Can use stamps.

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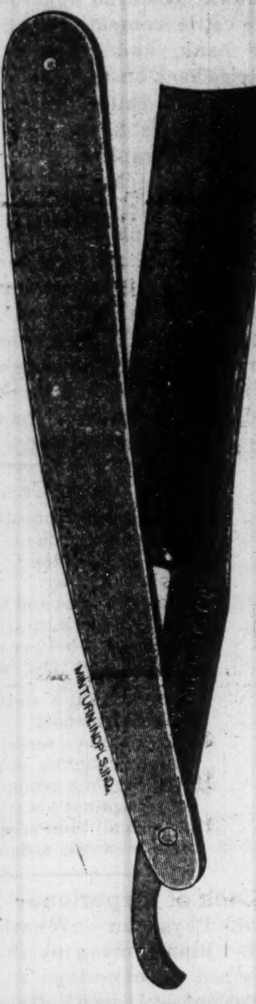

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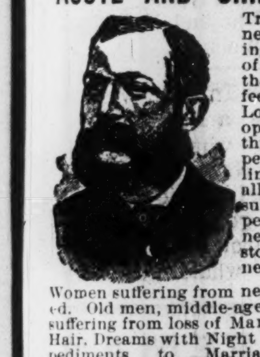

Treated by new methods, new medicines. Owing to the great number of patients in this State the proprietors of the Coffee Medical Institute. Louisville, Ky., have opened a branch office in this city so as to better persue their peculiar lines of treatment. Treats all curable medical and surgical diseases and especially diseases of the nervous system. Fits stopped by a new method, nerer fails in three days.

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## THE CHINESE FAMINE.

### Children Left to Be Eaten by Pigs—Families Killing Themselves.

A Newchwang correspondent of the North China Daily News gives the following graphic picture of his observation as a lay distributor in one of the famine districts:

Having made three trips into the famine district, I will give a few details relating to one trip: I left Newchwang with Rev. J. Carson early on March 8 and proceeded toward Tienchwang Tal, and after being pent up in a small inn for two days (weather bound) we got safely across the river, and early on the 11th we began in real earnest at a village about thirty li northeast of Tienchwang Tal, and here I will copy from my note book. Woman, with child 5 days old, living on husks of millet ground and made into broth. Family of three actually lay down to die; could find not a scrap of anything in the shape of food; had been without three days. I was prepared for this in the shape of several hundreds of native cakes ready to put into their hungry mouths, and gave two to each person. Six in family, eating the bark of the elm tree, chopped up and mixed with the bran or millet. This I saw them eating. Six in family; old lady came and begged me to give to her son and save his family, never mind her; this house nothing to eat.

Another family of seven; found no food; woman of 48 dying of hunger; the scanty covering was thrown back for me to see her wasted form; eight in family eating bark of the elm tree raw, just as it had been cut from the tree, family of eleven, old lady of 73 crying over her only grandson, who lay on the kang dying of hunger; others were down sick. Alas! my cakes were expended quickly and the cart was a long way off: but the child was too far gone; his eyes and face were swollen and his breath very short; his mother, a young woman and a widow, was blind, and on hearing that a foreigner was in the room asked if I could save her only son to work for her by and by; nothing would comfort the old lady, and I did not have words at command to tell the poor old soul that the boy had seen the worst of his suffering and soon would be beyond the reach of hunger. Upon inquiry next day I found the child had died during the night.

A family of six women and three children naked, the hut did not seem to be inhabited until I got close to it; there was no mat on the kang, and the gale had blown part of the north wall in, altogether it is about the worst house I have seen. This was about 25 yards from a house well-to-do with heaps of grain.

In this village I noticed the people grinding the small twigs of both elm and willow trees for food. On the outskirts I saw the bodies of two children thrown out, having died quite recently. This might meet the eyes of those who are not aware that children under 10, unless it is the eldest or only son, are not buried, but simply placed in a field not 100 yards from the public road (I have seen them not 25 yards) under cover of a small piece of matting and left for the dogs or pigs to devour. I am not in a position to say that the children in question died of hunger, although the wasted forms seemed to suggest that the young ones could not have had sufficient food to keep life in them.

We were away nine days, and during that time I went into 300 houses and gave relief te 270, the others not being in want; total number of persons relieved, 2000; and my companion relieved about the same.

The Vicar Apostolic or Manchuria, sends the following details in a letter to the French Consul General at Shanghai: Everywhere in the three provinces of Manchuria, in the midst of a population or about 15,000, I have encountered the most horrible missery. Everywhere the crops have failed, and especially here, in the extreme north, that which the floods have spared has been ruined by the premature frosts. The unfortunate inhabitants are reduced to the last extremity; there are very few who can procure millet, the greater number are reduced to feeding on bran, roots and rubbish of all kinds.

Many of the poor creatures at the end of their resources, kill themselves in their despair. Here it is the father of the family who throws his children into a well, and then follows them himself; there entire families, father, mother and children, hang themselves to escape the tortures of hunger. In a word, it is misery and suffering in the most heartrending forms. Scattered everywhere throughout this vast territory, larger than France, my twenty-six missionaries, I can honestly say, are spending themselves in purse and person, to come to the assistance of the unfortunates, be they Christians or pagans, who, in constantly increasing numbers, come to implore some aid just to keep them alive, as they say. It is impossible to remain unmoved in the face of such sufferings, and so we are devoting everything to the relief or the starving.

---

If the testimony of eminent chemists and medical men is of any value, Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder is the most perfect made. These men of standing in their professions not only commend its use, but endorse its perfect purity, excellence and wholesomeness by using it in their own families.

## FOOD FROM PRIME SOURCES.

### Reasons Why a Strictly Vegetable Diet Is To Be Preferred.

Longman's Magazine.

The food which is most enjoyed is the food we call bread and fruit. In my long medical career, extending over forty years, I have rarely known an instance in which a child has not preferred fruit to animal food. I have been many times called upon to treat children for stomachic disorders induced by pressing upon them animal to the exclusion of fruit diet, and have seen the best results occur from the practice of reverting to the use of fruit in the dietary. I say it without the least prejudice, as a lesson learned from simple experience, and the most natural diet for the young, after the natural milk diet, is fruit and wholemeal bread, with milk and water for drink. The desire for this same mode of sustenance is often continued into after years, as if the resort to flesh were a forced and artificial feeding, which required long and persistent habit to establish as a permanency, as a part of the system of everyday life. How strongly this preference taste for fruit over animal food prevails is shown by the simple fact of the retention of those foods in the mouth. Fruit is retained to be tasted and relished. Animal food, to use a common phrase is "bolted." There is a natural desire to retain the delicious fruit for full mastication; there is no such desire, except in the trained gourmand, for the retention of animal substance. One further fact which I have observed—and that too often to discard it—as a fact of great moment, is that when a person of mature years has, for a time, given up voluntarily the use of animal food in favor of vegetable, the sense of repugnance to animal food is soon so markedly developed that a return to it is overcome with the utmost difficulty. Neither is this a mere fancy or fad peculiar to sensitive men or over-sentimental women. I have been surprised to see it manifested in men who are the very reverse of sentimental, and who were, in fact, quite ashamed to admit themselves guilty of any such weakness. I have heard those who have gone over from a mixed diet of animal and vegetable food to a pure vegetable diet speak of feeling low under the new system, and declare that they must needs give it up in consequence, but I have found even these (without exception) declare that they infinitely preferred the simpler, purer, and, as it seemed to them, more natural, food plucked from the prime source of food, untainted by its passage through another animal body.

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### Gossip About Women.

Women interviewers are said to be far more successful than men of London newspapers.

Miss Juliet Carson has become so much of an invalid that she is not able to leave her room.

There are eight ladies of title in England who carry on the business of dress and mantel making.

Four of Archdeacon Farrar's daughters have married clergymen, and three out of the four have chosen curates in their father's church.

A gold bangle watch with blue face surrounded with diamonds was the gift of the duke of Portland to each of the nine bridemaids who took part at his wedding.

The woman's exchange at Kansas City is to build a home for working women. The home is to cost $30,000, and a $14,000 lot has already been bought to put it upon.

There are over 3,000,000 women in this country who are engaged in work which is not domestic. Whatever are her "rights" a woman's right to work is evidently unlimited.

At the literary ladies' dinner given in London a short time ago seven gentlemen novelists offered to come as waiters, but they were not admitted.

The second daughter of Gen. Boulanger is to marry the son of the sister-in-law of the ex-king of Naples. Her title is a long way off from royal, however, as she will only be a plain little countess.

---

### The Closing of an Important Outlet.

The blockade of a port is not more injurious to its commerce than is even the temporary obstruction of the bowels to the health of the system. Constipation necessarily arrests the secretion of bile, impedes and disorders digestion, and poisons the circulation. The safest and most effective, as it is also the most genial, laxative and anti-bilious medicine in existence is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and it is more than probable that its sovereign efficacy as a preventative and remedy for intermittent and remittent fever is largely due to its reformatory action upon the liver, an organ prejudicially involved in all malarial complaints. Persons with a tendency also to rheumatic, neuralgic and kidney trouble cannot do better than to antagonize it with Hostter's Stomach Bitters, which invariably checks it at the outset. The weak, moreover, are invested with strength by this fine invigorant.

---

The English Princess who is to marry Fife need not be a musician in order to blow her husband.

ST. JACOBS OIL
For Rheumatism.
NEW EVIDENCE OF CURE.

**Several Years.** 247 North St. Paul Street. Rochester, N. Y., June 24, 1888. Suffered several years with rheumatism; unable to walk; after rubbings with St. Jacobs Oil it disappeared; has not returned in four years. CHAS. GANTHER.

**In the Knees.** Rochester, N. Y. July 6, '88. Had rheumatism in knees four weeks. One bottle of St. Jacobs Oil cured me entirely. E. H. MAKK, Pub. of "Volksblatt."

**In the Side.** Stockton, Cal., June 14, 1888. Had rheumatism in side for over a week; used St. Jacobs Oil; it cured me and has remained cured. JULIUS GEDTKE.

AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.

A Fair Trial

Of Hood's Sarsaparilla will convince any reasonable person that it does possess great medicinal merit. We do not claim that every bottle will accomplish a miracle, but we do know that nearly every bottle, taken according to directions, does produce positive benefit. Its peculiar curative power is shown by many remarkable cures.

"I was run down from close application to work, but was told I had malaria and was dosed with quinine, etc., which was useless. I decided to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and am now feeling strong and cheerful. I feel satisfied it will benefit any who give it a fair trial." W. B. BEAMISH, 61 Spring Street, New York City.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

### Two of Mr. Barnum's Stories.

Mr. Barnum's breezy conversation was interspersed at frequent intervals with witty anecdotes and quaint sayings. He spoke of an old lady who was so deaf that, when some playful chaps fired a small cannon near the old lady's door, she merely said "come in." "That was a pretty fair story when I heard it some time ago," said the veteran, "but I heard a good one a day or two since that beats it. Two gentleman were walking along a highway near a railroad. One of the pedestrians was somewhat hard of hearing. Along came a train, and the engine emitted a frightful shriek. 'H'm,' said the deaf one, that's the first robin I've heard this spring.'"

---

### Climate for Consumptives.

The several climates of Florida, Colorado and California have each been much prescribed for sufferers from lung disease, yet thousands of the natives in those States die of this fatal malady. A far more reliable remedy is to be had in every drug store in the land, and one that can be used at home; a remedy which is sold, by druggists, under the manufacturers' positive guarantee that, if taken in time and given a fair trial, it will effect a cure, or money paid for it will be promptly returned. We refer to that world-famed remedy for consumption, or lung scrofula, known as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It is the only remedy for this terrible disease possessed of such superior curative properties as to warrant its manufacturers in selling it under a guarantee.

---

Don't hawk, and blow, and spit, but use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. Of druggists.

---

A labor lyceum for women has been organized in St. Paul.

---

We will give $100 for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured with Hall's Catarrh Cure. Taken internally.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

---

Every chef should be a base ballist in order to catch the flies in the batter.

---

Read Dr. Sarber's card in another column.

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### How a Convict is Searched.

From George Kennan's illustrated article in the July Century we quote the following:

"You have no idea, Mr. Kennan," said Captain Nikolin, "how unscrupulous they are, and how much criminal skill they show in concealing forbidden things and in smuggling letters into and out of prison. Suppose that you were going to search a political convict as thoroughly as possible, how would you do it?"

I replied that I should strip him naked and make a careful examination of his clothing.

"Is that all you would do?" he inquired, with a surprised air.

I said that no other course of procedure suggested itself to me just at that moment.

"Would you look in his ears?"

"No," I answered; "I should not think of looking in his ears."

"Would you search his mouth?"

Again I replied in the negative.

"Would you look in a hollow tooth?"

I solemnly declared that such a thing as looking in a hollow tooth for a letter would never, under any circumstances, have occurred to me.

"Well," he said triumphantly, "I have taken tissue paper with writing on it out of a prisoner's ear, out of prisoner's mouth, and once I found a dose of deadly poison concealed under a capping of wax in a convict's hollow tooth. Ah-h-h!" he exclaimed, rubbing his hands, "they are very sly, but I know all their tricks."

---

### Josh Billings' Philosophy.

Prase is sown with one hand, censure with two.

After all iz sed and done, thare are but phew persons, if enny, ov real merit who fail to be appreshiated in this world.

The gods luv to help them who help themselfs, and so do men.

It allwus takes two to keep up a quarrel, and keeps them both bizzy.

Arrows of wit should be shot from a bo ov good sense.

Whole volumes hav bin writ praising the beauty ov kontentment; and yet we are prone to beleave that thoze who prase it the most hav the least ov it.

He who haz the most virtew haz the least suspishion.

I hav known people who had so little karakter that they waz just, az apt to do thing wrong az rito.

When yu hav a ded sure thing, then iz the time to go slo, and keep both eyes on the gun.

Yu kant do a man a grater injury than to wink at hiz faults.

Bad luk strengthens our back bone, while good luk often only weakens our stummuk.

Fiddling one string iz no grate accomplishment; besides, it unfits a man for enny thing else.

I wouldn't dri up the tears ov this world if I could: they are often the only things that poor human natur haz to bathe her troubles in.

RUBBER ROOFING.
UNEQUALED
For House, Barn, and all out-buildings.
Anybody can put it on.
PRICE LOW.
Write for Sample and Book.
42 S. Pennsylvania St.
INDIANA PAINT & ROOFING CO.

For Sheds and Poultry Buildings
Excellent Roof. Anybody can apply.
Price complete
$2 per 100 sq. Feet.
Improve and protect your out-buildings, fences etc., with Slate Paint. It is durable ornamental, easily applied, and costs in barrels only
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Will find our list of Indiana Newspapers the best medium for reaching
400,000 Indiana Readers
At smaller cost than by any other plan on earth. For terms and particulars, state space and time to run.
W. H. Leedy, M'g'r., 20-22 S. Tenn. St.,
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

### LOVE IN BOSTON.

When summer fair her charms displays
And wild flowers gem the leas,
And musical are woodland ways
With song birds' melodies;

The gentle maid in white arrayed,
Then to the picnic hies,
And helps to make the lemonade
And carve the custard pies.

She walks with John o'er mead and lea
And plucks the daisies white,
And hears his vows of love and she
Returns engaged at night.

—Boston Courier.

---

Don't you want to save money, clothes, time, labor, fuel and health? All these can be saved if you will try Dobbins' Electric Soap. We say "try," knowing if you try it once, you will always use it. Have your grocer order it.

---

Mme. Patti-Nicolini is dubbed the queen at Craig-y Nos castle.

### IMPORTANT.

When visiting New York City, save Baggage Express and Carriage Hire, and stop at the Grand Union Hotel, opposite Grand Central Depot.

600 Handsomely Furnished Rooms at $1 and upwards per day. European plan. Elevators, and all Modern Conveniences.

Restaurants supplied with the best. Horse cars and elevated railroads to all depots. You can live better for less money at the Grand Union Hotel than at any other first-class hotel in the City.

---

Seventy-five women in the United States are practicing lawyers.

---

Taking it altogether there never was a time when our country was enjoying greater prosperity than at the present moment, and yet there are thousands of people in the land who are fussing and fuming about hard times. No doubt but what many of them are honest in their complaints, and it is often because they have not found the right kind of work or the right way to do it. Now, if business is not moving along with you satisfactorily, take our advice and write B. F. Johnson & Co., Richmond, Va. It is more than likely that they can help you, at any rate, it would cost you nothing but a postage stamp to apply to them.

---

What are the wild waves saying? They are probably telling fish stories to one another.

---

If afflicted with Sore Eyes, use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR
IS A SPECIFIC FOR PAINFUL PROFUSE SCANTY SUPPRESSED AND IRREGULAR MENSTRUATION OR MONTHLY SICKNESS
IF TAKEN DURING CHANGE OF LIFE GREAT DANGER AND SUFFERING WILL BE AVOIDED
BOOK TO "WOMAN" MAILED FREE
BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO. ATLANTA GA.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

$15. FREE TRADE PRICES! NO PROTECTION! NO MONOPOLIES!
$45 SEWING MACHINES | NOW ONLY $15
We are now selling our WESTERN IMPROVED SINGER SEWING MACHINE—same as cut—complete with all attachments and warranted for 5 years for only $15. Send for circular and see full description of this and other styles to M. A. SCULLEN & CO., 762 West Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

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HALF RATES TO THE FARMING REGIONS
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For particulars call on your Ticket Agent or address P. S. EUSTIS, Gen'l Pass. Agt., C. B. & Q. R. R., Chicago.

BIG G
Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture.
Mf'd only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio.
Trade Mark
I prescribe and fully endorse Big G as the only specific for the certain cure of this disease.
G. H. INGRAHAM, M. D., Amsterdam, N. Y.
We have sold Big G for many years, and it has given the best of satisfaction.
D. R. DYCHE & CO., Chicago, Ill.
$1.00. Sold by Druggists.

DON'T RUN THE RISK
of losing your child by permitting Worms to work out its destruction. When a child fails to sleep well, is restless, unnatural in its appetite and grinds its teeth, you have strong indications of Worms; the positive cure for this is B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE. Ask your druggist for it. Its timely use may save your child from its grave.

AGENTS WANTED!
We hire On Salary and pay expenses. You can earn from $10 to $25 per week. Apply at once stating age. Address E. C. Peirson & Co., Maple Grove Nurseries, Waterloo, N. Y. (Established 1866.)

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Our New Book, THE JOHNSTOWN HORROR, OR VALLEY OF DEATH. The most thrilling book ever issued. AGENTS WANTED in every township. Terms, 50 per cent.: outfits, 35c. National Pub. Co., 130 Adams St., Chicago, Ill.

BRUNKER'S Carminative BALSAM

"Who's afeard to eat green apples! You betcher Brunker's Balsam's a dandy."

A CERTAIN CURE
For Summer Complaint, Diarrhœa, Cramp-Colic, Flux, Cholera Morbus, Congestion, and Neuralgia of the Stomach and Bowels, Sour Stomach and various forms of Indigestion. EVERY BOTTLE GUARANTEED to Give Satisfaction or Money REFUNDED. Price 25c & 50c, by Druggists. 25c size sent by mail on receipt of price and 6c to pay postage, address, GLOBE MEDICINE CO., Terre Haute, Ind.

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FREE
by return mail, full descriptive circulars of MOODY'S NEW TAILOR SYSTEM OF DRESS CUTTING. Any lady of ordinary intelligence can easily and quickly learn to cut and make any garment, in any style to any measure for lady or child. Address MOODY & CO., Cincinnati, O.

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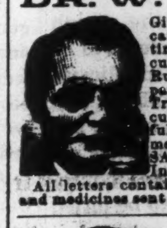

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I N U 29—89 INDPLS

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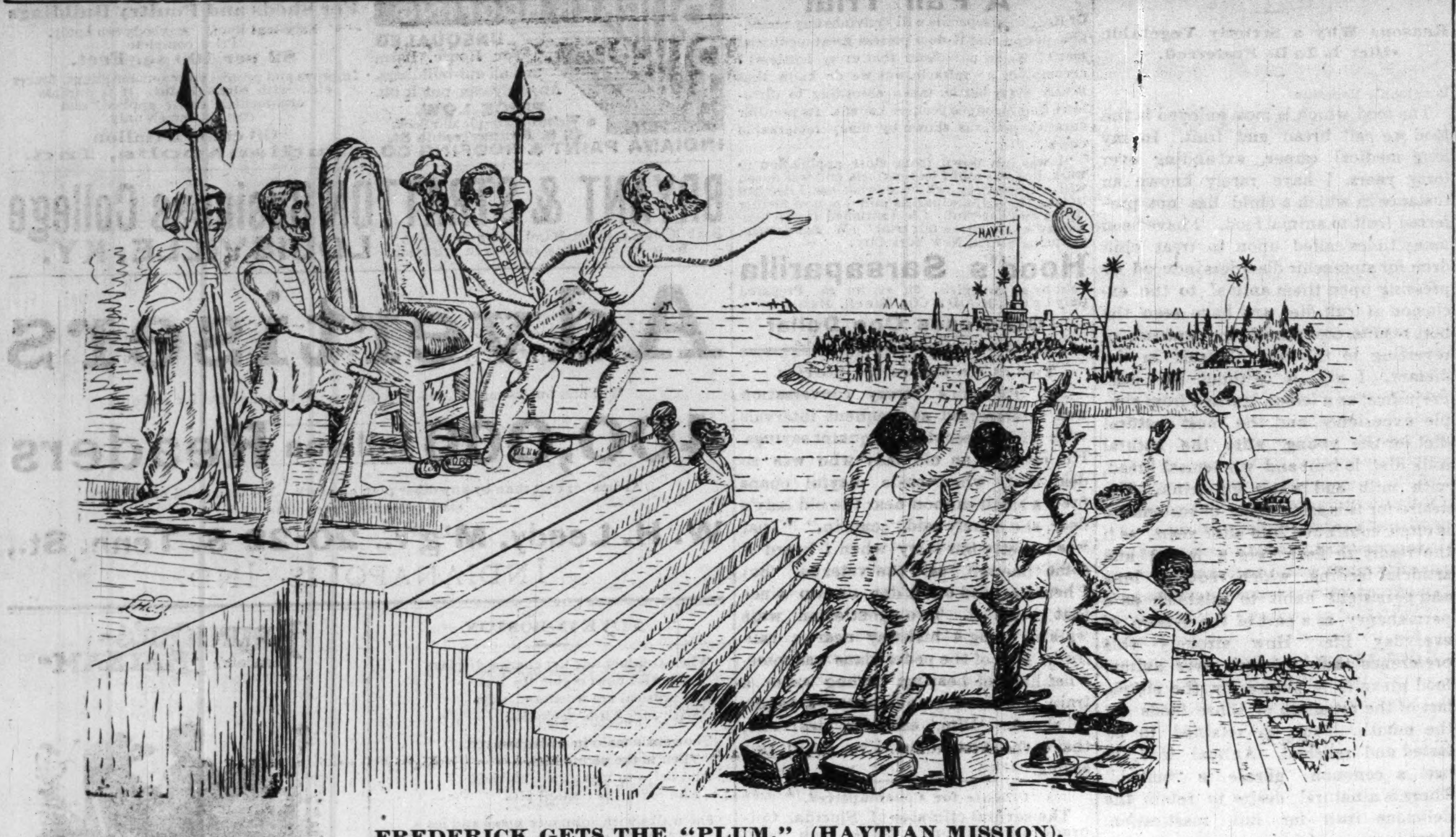


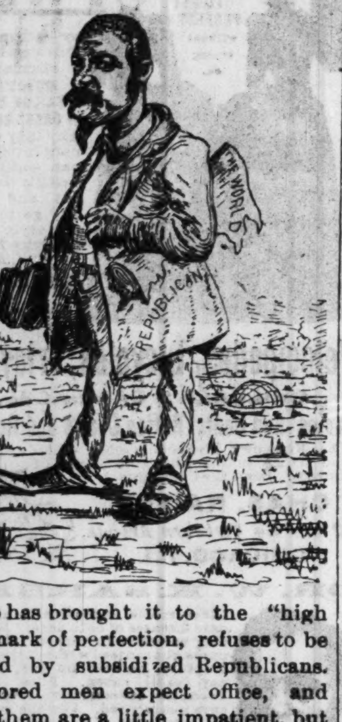
FREDERICK GETS THE "PLUM." (HAYTIAN MISSION),

While the Score or more of other Applicants Must Look for Something Else.

## OUR LOCAL LIFE.

### Politics, Personals and Paragraphs.

Our local mud slinger and political parasite is spouting again. Having served both Republicans and Democrats and having the confidence of neither, this conduit of falsehood and worse is making a great bluff at the local postoffice. Mr. Wallace, who by the way conducts the office on a business system



and who has brought it to the "high water" mark of perfection, refuses to be bulldozed by subsidized Republicans. The colored men expect office, and some of them are a little impatient, but they do not regard the Christies as leaders and ridicule their silly mouthings. These little fellows are to be pitied and should be muzzled.

Politics from a local stand point are unusually quiet in these "diggins." The city campaign, while it promises to be exciting, will be short. The ticket for neither party has been made up yet, and they are scouting around for timber. The Democracy are unanimous in the selection of Bud Swift for city Clerk. Mr. Swift by the way is popular and deserving and will make a good race.

Mr. J. Grohs, owing to ill health, and by the advice of his physician, has sold his interest in the Philadelphia dry goods store to Mr. D. J. Sullivan. He desires to thank the people for their kind and generous patronage given the house during his connection with it, and respectfully asks the continuance of the same.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

Indianapolis, Ind., July 20, 1889.

I see that different papers of the city are down on me in regard to the way I conduct things in University Park. I want it understood that I do nothing more than that I am authorized to do by those who put me there.

J. L. GRANT.

Mr. Wm. Lewis, one of our promising young men, has been given a desk temporarily in the Secretary of State's office. It is hoped that he may be retained.

Mr. David Baker and Miss Emma C. Christy were married at the bride's residence last week, Elder J. H. Clay officiating.

Mr. G. L. Knox has purchased the Y. M. C. A. barber shop, and will run it in connection with the Bates, his leading shop.

Boom the colored enterprises. We have a few groceries, let some one start a boot and shoe store; also a dry goods store.

Mrs. Fannie Wilson, of Portsmouth, Ohio, is visiting her son and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. William Bass.

Call and see B. W. Cooper's fine ice cream parlor and lunch room, No. 255 Indiana avenue.

Mr. M. L. Benson, who has been sojourning in Greenwood, Miss., has returned home.

Mr. Clay Willis has purchased the property No. 183 North California street. What next.

Let the price of school books be reduced is the prayer of the parents at this writing.

Little Nathan, son of the Widow Flemmings, died of white swelling, last week.

Miss Cora Butler, of Peru, but who has been teaching in Spencer, is in the city.

Miss Emma D. Watkins returned from a pleasant visit at Edinburg, last Saturday.

Henry Sweetland is a candidate for Council in the Third Ward.

Rooms for rent at No. 15 Ellsworth street.

## The Speech Was Not Made.

A man who gets the reputation as a good after dinner speaker is usually one who has power to tell a story well. It may not always be a very new story or a very witty one, but if it is well told it is almost certain to be successful at a dinner party. One thing is fatal in such an attempt—prosiness. Sometimes, however, a success is won in not telling a story when it is expected, in not making a speech when people suppose that one is coming. A certain famous and witty Englishman visiting America, was asked to make an after dinner speech at the ladies' night of a Boston club. It was a literary man, so it was expected very naturally that he would glorify his profession and that of his hearers. Instead of doing so he rose gravely and, with a serious glance at the fruits of the desserts still on the table before him, began: "Ladies and gentlemen," he repeated, "I come not—here to talk."

All eyes were turned toward him.

"Ladies and gentlemen," he repeated, "I come not here to talk."

People began to laugh, seeing that brevity was really the soul of his wit.

"I come not here to talk," said he, "I come not here to talk." Then, with another glance at the fruit and a modest gesture of deprecation, I come not here to talk!"

And he sat down, while everyone laughed and applauded.—Youth's Companion.

## Devoted Wife.

Nearly thirty years ago, before he developed his philosophy of life, Count Tolstoi married the daughter of a Moscow physician. She directs, controls, manages everything at the households at Moscow and at Yasnaia Polina. She assumes the whole responsibility of caring for the family, which numbers thirteen children, superintends their education, and teaches them English and music. Her business ability is also shown by the fact that she has sole charge of the sale, circulation and distribution of her husband's books. Nor is she wanting in sympathy for the count's intellectual labors. She is both amanuensis, revisor and translator. Tolstoi's writing is illegible to most readers, and his wife rewrites his manuscripts again and again until they suit his fastidious taste. In this way she copied "War and Peace," from end to end, six times, and his last work "Life," she wrote sixteen times, besides translating it into French.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

## SMOOTH FACES IN FASHION.

### Latest Whim of Young Men Who Pretend to Be in Style.

It is becoming fashionable for men to shave their beards and go around with smooth faces. This applies particularly to the young men who have been wearing close-cropped pointed beards and mustaches as long as the points of their beards. It is not considered the best of form for these young men to be seen in a public barber shop. Of course to have their faces constantly smooth they must shave themselves or get shaved somewhere, but there is beginning to be a prejudice against sitting in line in a public barber shop, just as there has been for some time against sitting on the public bootblack stands at the street corners. A man must have his shoes shined, unless he wears patent leather or russet shoes, and even then they need some looking after, but he is expected to have the work done in some place where he will not be seen during the process.

The recent whim against appearing in the public barber shops will not hurt the barber shops any more than the prejudice against public bootblack stands among the same class of men has seriously injured the business of the bootblacks. The class of men who pay attention to all these things is not so large as to hurt the trade of more than a dozen places.

The theory of the matter is that a man is shaved by his valet, and that every man who can afford to be sufficiently good form to pay attention to all these things has enough money or credit to have a valet; or, if he has not a valet, to make a bluff at it. On the same assumption that his man looks after his clothes and shoes is the other assumption that his man also shaves him. No fashionable young man would be seen taking his clothes to his tailor's to be pressed, and though most of them who have the creases in their trousers frequently renewed, get the work done at their tailor's, they make a pretense of having it done by their man, and to the other duties of this man, in many cases a suppositious being, is added the care of his master's face.

The fashion of the smooth-shaven face is said to have come from the actors. Just as actresses influence the styles of dress of women, actors have been to a less extent influencing the apparel and appearance of a certain class of men. The way of wearing the hair which was prevalent a year or two ago was begun by actors. Almost all actors have smooth faces, especially almost all the actors who pose on the stage, and who attract audiences of women to admire them.

The fashion of having a smooth face is just coming in, and it has not yet been taken up to a great extent. A man may sacrifice his beard, but if he has a bad mouth or face which would be harsh in outline without the curves of his mustache to change it, he will not abandon his present advantages quickly.—New York Sun.

### A Veritable Fountain of Youth.

Virginia Nev., Chronicle.

Patrick Dunn, the locater of the fountain of eternal youth, writes as follows to an intimate friend in relation to his success in renewing the youth of a veteran four time loser of about three score years, whom he recently took to what he terms his magic spring, located somewhere in the northeast corner of Storey county, to further test the rejuvenating virtue of the water:

The test on old Jeff is succeeding beyond my most sanquine expectations. It is scarcely a month since he left the Comstock—a venerable gray haired patriarch, whose form was bowed with the weight of 65 winters, and hard ones at that. For the first two weeks, after bathing him four times daily in the spring, and having him drink copiously of the water, his snow white beard and hair began turning dark at the roots, and the wrinkles at the corner of his eyes and mouth began to disappear. His form is now as erect and his step as elastic as that of a youth of 20, and his cheeks are assuming the roseate hue of perfect health, and I am now confident that I have made the most important discovery in the history of the world. I will bring old Jeff to the Comstock about the middle of September looking as youthful as a man of 20 years. I will make my next test on a millionaire, who must agree to give me 75 per cent of his wealth for restoring his youth.

## The Valley of Shadow.

Today the heart of the nation is moved with sympathy for the sufferers by the greatest calamity that has ever yet visited this country, turning a beautiful valley, the abode of industrious thrift and contentment, into a vast charnel house, a valley of shadow The mind stands appalled at the stupendous ruin wrought, and the thousands of lives blotted out from the record of the living by that terrible flood which has devastated the Conemaugh region. Earth has had before its Black Fridays, but henceforth Friday May 31, 1889, will figure in American history as the blackest and gloomiest Friday this continent has ever known.

Time will fix the responsibility for this terrible catastrophe where such responsibility rightfully belongs. The present duty is not so much that of dealing with the cause, as with the effect. The present duty is the sepulture of the dead and the care of the living, and to strengthen the hands of those who have charge of the execution of this duty, money is needed, and is being munificiently supplied. It needs but the cry for help from any section of the country to prove the tie of kinship that binds the heart of the people. Sections may antagonize each other in business rivalry, sectional prejudices may erect a barrier to the freest unity of sentiment, but in the face of a calamitous visitation to any particular section all barriers are swept away, and there is no other rivalry than that of benevolence, a warm-hearted competition for the honor of doing most for the afflicted locality. The sufferers are for the present the nation's wards, and the honor of the country and every sentiment of humanity appeals in their behalf. How well that appeal is being answered the tide of monetary assistance that is setting in toward Johnstown well attests. Boston has always been a prompt and generous city in responding to the needs of every afflicted locality, be it the fever-stricken south, the cyclone or blizzard-swept west, or the cities suffering from earthquake, fire or flood, and that same promptness, that same open-hand benevolence that she has shown so often before, she is showing to-day in behalf of that valley of gloom and shadow, the Conemaugh region.—American Cultivator.

## On a Long Journey.

Tramp—"Please, mum, I can't git work at me trade now anywhere around here, and wud you be so kind as ter help me along on my journey to a place where I can find work?"

Lady—"Poor man! I didn't know business was so dull. Where do you expect to find work?"

"Considerin' the time o' year, mum, I'm afraid I'll have to go along ways north of here."

"Indeed! What is your trade?"

"I'm a snow shoveler, mum."—New York Weekly.

It is the fashionable thing now to name young girl baby Marguerite. Plain Margaret won't do at all—not at least until she grows up and marries and is compelled to do her own washing.

## SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

A firm in Germany is now manufacing steel fly-wheels capaple of double and even treble the speed of fly-wheels made of cast-iron, the resistance of which is generally limited to a speed of forty meters per second for the rim of the wheel. The nave and spokes are constructed of iron or steel, and a rim is made entirely of steel wire wound round itself a great many times.

By a new method of cementing iron the parts cemented are so effectually joined as to resist the blows even of a sledge hammer. The cement is composed of equal parts of sulphur and white lead, with a proportion of about one-sixth of borax. When the composition is to be applied it is wet with strong sulphuric acid and a thin layer of it is placed between the two pieces of iron, which are at onee pressed together. In five days it will be perfectly dry, all traces of the cement having vanished, and the work having every appearance of welding.

A singular device has been submitted to the Royal society of Edinburg, Scotland. It consists of a dust-counting apparatus, by which its inventor is able to count 88,346,000 dust particles in a cubic inch of space near the ceiling of a room, and 489,000,000 in the same space of the gas from a Bunsen flame. There are, therefore, as many dust particles in a cubic inch of the air of a room at night, when the gas is burning, as there are inhabitants in Great Britain, and in three cubic inches of the gases from a Bunsen flame there are as many particles as there are inhabitants in the world.

Thousands of people to whom at certain periods of the year life is rendered a burden by the pertinacious mosquito will doubtless be grateful for the information that this enemy of sleep and quiet can be completely vanquished by the adoption of a simple plan. Take of gum of camphor a piece about one-third the size of a hen's egg and evaporate it by placing it in a tin vessel and holding it over a lamp, taking care that it does not ignite. The smoke will soon fill the room and expel the mosquitoes, and they will not return even though the widows should be left open all night.

An ingenious apparatus for signaling in hanson cabs has been patented in England. It consists of an index plate, on which are the words "stop left," "turn left," "go ahead," "turn right," and "stop right" fixed inside the vehicle, and by turning the pointer to either one of these a bell rings and works a similar indicator placed at the back of the lamps. It is claimed far this device that it is simple, easily worked, and self-adjusting, and that it enables instructions to be conveyed to the driver with the greatest facillty. It is adaptable to old or new lamps.

### Indorsed by Telegraph.

Judge Philips, of the United States District Court at Kansas City, has prepared his opinion in the case of Garnett A. Garrettson against the North Atchison Bank, of Westboro, Mo., filed at St. Joseph. The case involves the question of the liability of an indorser who indorses commercial paper by telegraph. James Tate, of Colorado, proposed to buy of the Muscatine Cattle Company of Iowa 1,000 head of cattle for $22,000. The cattle company, at the time, owed the bank, and wanted it to take Tate's check on the bank for the purchase of the cattle in payment of the company's debt.

They telegraphed, asking if it would pay Tate's check for $22,000. The bank answered by telegraph: "Tate is good: send on your paper." The check finally fell into the hands of Garrettson, but upon sending it to the bank it was protested. Judge Phillips holds that the acceptance of the check as implied in the bank's telegraphic message amounted in law to an indorsement, and the Judge decides that the bank must pay the plaintiffs the amount.

## What They Caught.

Four deluded youngsters
 On a summer day,
Just to go a-fishing
 Slyly ran away.
Willows, worms and tackle
 To their work they brought,
And, if you'll believe me,
 This is what they caught.

Tommy caught a wetting,
 He was overbold;
Jimmy caught a scolding;
 Jonny caught a cold;
Harry caught a whipping,
 Much against his wish,
But with all their trouble,
 No one caught a fish!

## Lack of Experience Evident.

Old Physician—"What! You called in Dr. Blank during my absence? Why, he's just out of college."

Patient—"Indeed! He certainly is not a young man."

Old Physician—"No; he's of middle age; but it's plain to see he's new to this business. Why, I saw him this very morning looking down in the mouth just because he had lost a patient.—New York Weekly.

## A Steamer Runs Into a Whale.

The James Turpie, a British steamship, ran into a large whale on her recent voyage to New York from Messina. The vessel at the time was bowling along at a good rate, and the collision shook her from stem to stern. It is estimated the whale was sixty feet long.

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For the next twenty days the entire Stock of Dry Goods, Notions, Hosiery, Gloves, Silks, Linens, etc., will be

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A 10c Towel, all linen, for 5c.
A 10c all-linen Crash for 3c.
A $1 Bed Spread for 43c.
A 12½c Striped and Check Jaconet for 6½d.
A 10c Check Jaconet for 5c.
Table Linens at ½ former price.
Ladies', Misses' and Children's Hossery and Gloves will be placed on sale at prices that will cause astonishment.
Ladies', Misses' and Children's Summer Underwear sacrificed at any price to sell them
A 10c Gingham for 6c.
A 15c Gingham for 8c.
A 75c Unlaundered Shirt 43c.
A $1.50 " Shirt 89c.
A $1 Men's Wool Shirt, 47c.
5,000 yards wool Remnants in 3 to 10 yard lengths, at half cost price.
20 pieces 40-inch Gray Band Summer Suiting at 8½c; has been sold at 35c.
500 pieces French Sateens, have been sold at 30c, 35c, 40c and 45c; now only 15c per yard.
50 pieces corded Jaconet lawns former price 15c, now only 8c.
Remnants of French Sateens at 10c per yard.
One lot Colored Silk at 25c a yard, worth 75c to $1.
One lot 26-inch Surahs at 55c, former price $1 to $1.25.
One lot Black Silks, standard brands, 40c up. Do not fail to see them.
Embroidered Flouncings and Edgings, corsets, lace Handkerchiefs. See the prices we have put on them.
The entire stock of Black Goods will be thrown in this grand Slaughter Sale at from 5c up.
Millinery and Lace Curtains—we place no price on them.

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VOLUME 2.—NUMBER

# POORLY ATTENDED.

## THE EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION MEETS AT NASHVILLE, TENN.

**Poorly Attended by White Teachers and Only Thirty-five Colored Teachers Report--Colored Educators Snubbed on Every Hand--Professor Scarborough and Others Insulted.**

Nashville, Tenn., special to The Freeman:

The annual meeting of the National Educational Association met in this city on July 12th.

No pains were spared to add to the attractiveness of the city. Prominent buildings were renovated, the principal streets paved with granite, and on Monday morning the business houses were bedecked with a profusion of bunting.

The headquarters of the Association were at the Watkins Institute, where information on any and every subject connected with the Association was to be obtained.

THE ARRIVALS.

The teachers began to arrive in the city during the week prior to the beginning, July 14th, but they literally poured in on Friday, Saturday Sunday and Monday. Although the membership was large, yet the aggregate by no means reached the expectations of those concerned. It has been stated by close observers that there were not more than three thousand teachers present. There are those who contend that there were only two thousand five hundred.

THE COLORED ARRIVALS.

A month or so ago, when the local educators and citizens were making active preparations for the coming meeting, it accidentally got out that the "Athens of the South" would tarnish her escutchion by restricting the privileges of the colored teachers. This caused no end of dissatisfaction, and a meeting was called by the colored county and city teachers for the purpose of discussing the matter. At that assembly it was moved that those present, taking into consideration the fact that the colored teachers who attended the National meeting would be snubbed, take steps to provide means for entertaining them during their stay. It was always stated as a cogent reason why this should be done, that a grand barbecue would be given the association by Dr. Wm. Morrow, but that the colored members of the association would be given a separate table. The majority of those present, however, argued that they (the local colored teachers) had no right to draw the color line, but that the onus of insulting educated colored men and ladies, should be allowed to rest upon the authorities. They then separated. The decision of the meeting was widely circulated, and many a significant smile played on the lips of the friends of teachers abroad. Letters of inquiry were received from the four cardinel points, and they were of course answered. The result was that on Tuesday morning there were only about thirty foreign colored teachers in the city. And well was it that a larger number did not attend, for the absent ones were spared the mortification of having their manhood trampled upon and their education insulted.

Among those present were: Prof's J. H. Burrus, Rodney, Miss.; W. H. Reynolds, Vicksburg, Miss.; S. G. Atkins, Salisbury, N. C.; W. S. Scarborough, Wilberforce, O.; L. C. Anderson, Hempstead, Tex.; S. D. Burrus, Rodney, Miss., G. N. Gresham, Kansas City, Mo.; R. H. Wade, Topeka, Kas.; J. A. Martin, Kirkwood, Miss; James Porter, D. D., Yazoo City, Miss; B. F. Shannon, Shaw, Miss., F. Roundtree, Topeka, Kas; H. E. Lockert, Clarkville, Tenn., W. D. Donnell, Topeka, Kas., etc.

None of the hotels were open to colored people; all had to be taken in by colored members.

HEADQUARTERS.

It is also a significent fact that although the white teachers were, a month ago, given funds to prepare suitable headquarters for the Association, yet on the Saturday preceding the meeting the colored teachers were offered money to prepare headquarters for the colored teachers. They could of